PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,400.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Admn with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
*23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6529
20th "	OCEANA	6010		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCRANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Barillon	29th " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd April	5th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	7th May	19th May.
TETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	19th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOZORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navarri Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SPECIAL OFFER.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 4th May	9 a. m.	P. D & C.*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 30th Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 1st May	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4288	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	6,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	23th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May 08.
OLYMPIA	O.F.Osborne R.N.R.	3,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 414
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 665
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1033

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardes and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, As. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, COTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held at Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
COTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees,
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	68 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture, and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SEASONABLE NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES

ARTISTIC and DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Honolulu.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heorj Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pangtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Hagnachi	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600.000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Nawera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Advices forwarded with London Office free of charge.
Mail acquired Passage Passages and secure Berths to all parts of the World at lowest rates from Commission.
PASSAGES met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. E. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

LIPTONS

JAM.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
PICKLES.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
BISCUITS.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
COCOA.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "MASSILIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

1 GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT of H. H. the MAHARAJAH of MYSORE will award FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of £200 each per annum for Scientific Research and Technical Education in 1908; and applications from qualified candidates are invited. Copies of the rules regarding these Scholarships can be had on application to THE SECRETARY to the Government, General and Revenue Departments.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 o'clock P. M. (S. T.)

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1907.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business, as may be brought before the Meeting.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of April to 11th May, 1908, both days inclusive.

J. P. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., LTD.

Bombay, 14th April, 1908.

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months, ended 31st December, 1907, at the Rate of Rs. 175 (One hundred and seventy-five) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time), on production of their Share Certificates to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 21st instant.

By Order,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
AGENTS,
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LD.

BOMBAY, 23RD APRIL, 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence may be sent between India and the Mohmand Field Force :—

FROM INDIA TO THE MOHMAND FIELD FORCE.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department,
Brigade or Column,
Mohmand Field Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department of the person addressed. It is of special importance that the Brigade or Column with which the addressee is serving should be entered in all cases. It should be noted that no parcels will be delivered through field post offices.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered Letters, Postcards, Newspapers and Book-packets (private and service) may be Posted in India for delivery in the field.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N. B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding on Field Service should warn the Troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for the fully prepaying the Postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Articles of the letter Mail will be delivered through orderlies.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MOFEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered or insured, for despatch from India to the field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the field by value-payable Post. Money Orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, postcards, and book-packets may be posted to addresses in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured letters, no parcels, and no value-payable articles can be posted.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers and from public and private followers on field service at field post offices for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field Post Offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for deposits in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered Letters, Postcards, Newspapers, and Book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, Post-cards, and Packets can be sent from India to the Field at official rates of Postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Parcels cannot be sent from the field to India, or vice versa, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service Parcels cannot be sent between Field Offices. Other Official articles can be sent between Field Offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps including post-cards and embossed envelopes, both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of one anna soldiers' Envelopes, which are not sold at Post Offices, and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

W. MAXWELL,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, the 25th April, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 21st April, 1908, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 80 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and at Rs. 20 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of income Tax for the half year ending 31st December 1907, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY the 4th May, 1908, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th April, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the twenty-second ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1908, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1907, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 4th May, 1908, between 11-30 A.M., and 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th April, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Scarseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

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PROGRAMME.

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Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

The Marine Lines Maidan yesterday afternoon was the scene of a very interesting match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Elphinstone College, being the third in the first round, played on the ground. There was a very large gathering of spectators within the enclosure, watching the game with the keenest interest. The Poona Gymkhana presented a formidable appearance, playing a great game, provided the best exhibition of Hockey witnessed since the opening of this Tournament, and from the very commencement of the play, it was evident that the visitors would carry the day. The College eleven looked mere mites before their big adversaries, and although the former played pluckily till the last, their shooting lacked strength and they were often completely out-played. The combination of the College was also not very effective: while the visitors not only excelled in this quality, but added fastness, and this superiority allowed them to be always on the aggressive.

The College, however, opened well and within a few minutes had a goal, which Poona soon equalized and secured another before half time. In the second half, it was mostly an one-sided game, and the visitors had three more goals in quick succession, the play being mostly confined to the College ground. Towards the close, the College bucked up and their left wing put in some pretty runs and were rewarded with a goal, the game ending with deserved victory to the Poona Gymkhana by five goals to two.

Poona, winning the toss, elected to defend the southern goal, and from the bully off, the College tried to run away with the ball, but Poona pulled it back; up and down play for a minute or two ensued till, when the ball was near the Poona flags, Munshi in a scrimmage shot the first goal. Poona now attempted to retaliate and Wilson's shot went wide of the posts, and shortly another attempt to overhaul the same flags having failed, the College right wing had a fine run but ball went out at side. Poona now secured the ball, and Ainsworth clearing beautifully centred the ball to Heath and latter sent the ball flying between the posts. Play continued on the same ground, Poona making vigorous attacks, but the defence of the beseiged being equally strong, the attacks were repulsed. Shortly from a free hit, Bremner cleared skilfully and Heath headed the ball in to score. The College now paid a visit to the opposite end but were sent away and ball then was kept in play on the College ground for a few minutes, the visitors' forwards playing with rare combination. The College backs relieving pressure, ran with ball to the other end and secured a corner there but nothing resulted. Poona turned aggressors once more, but the College left wing depriving them of the ball, put in an excellent run and Munshi centred the ball to Chothia, but latter's shot unfortunately passed over the barrier. Even play followed and at half time the score was:—

Poona Gymkhana ..... 2 goals
Elphinstone College ..... 1 goal

On change of sides, Poona at once assumed the offensive and after a couple of minutes' play near the College flags, Davis shot goal. The College, finding an opening, returned the attack, and as they were having an easy chance, "sticks" was called and they were shortly driven back. Poona now pressed and Jam. Antia saved a dangerous position. A corner also brought them nothing but play continued on the same ground and whenever the College tried to break away with the ball, the Poona halves drove them back. At last Sabawalla, passing successfully through the Poona right, took the ball to the other side, and as Chothia was taking it up, a scrimmage ensued and the College centre forward had a very easy chance to score, but his shooting having lacked strength, Rutter pounced upon the ball and sent it rolling back. Shortly Billimoria had a run but MacPherson sent him back and Poona followed this up and Heath had an easy goal. Paris added another in a scrimmage. Poona continued to press but Jam. Antia broke through and had a long shot which went wide. Billimoria had another fine run and was appearing dangerous but Brind, who was racing to prevent, sent the ball out. Attacking again, the game player (Billimoria) shot a goal. The ball now was wholly confined to the College ground, the Poona forwards and halves playing exceptionally well. Towards the close, Kothare ran away with ball but his shot went wide. When the Referee's whistle sounded, ball was on College ground.

Score:—

Poona Gymkhana..... 5 goals.
Elphinstone College ..... 2 goals.

Teams:—

Poona Gymkhana.—Goal: Captain Rutter; Backs: Airey (Capt.) and MacPherson; Half-backs: Wilson and Ainsworth, Brind; Forwards: Graham; Bremner, Heath, Davis and Paris.

Elphinstone College.—Goal: R. Modi; Backs: H. Sethna and Jam. Antia; Half-backs: A. Sabawalla (Capt.) and Idawalla, Cursetji; Forwards: H. Billimoria, R. Manshi, Kothare, Jeh. Antia and S. Chothia.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Weyman.

NORTHAMPTON REGIMENT
vs.
FRIENDS' UNION.

The result of this match, which was played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground, was a foregone conclusion and the soldiers won by six goals to love. The Friends' Union is a scratch Hindu team, but their play yesterday belied their name, their game being very loose and ineffective; combination they had none; and so the Northampton's team had it all their own way, their play possessing all the merits which their adversaries lacked.

Northampton Regiment..... 6 goals.
Friends' Union..... *nil.*

R. I. M. DOCKYARD vs. MAHOMEDAN HOCKEY CLUB.

The match between the above teams, which had resulted in a draw on last Monday, was re-played yesterday afternoon on the Elphinstone College Ground. The game again was very exciting, both sides playing very determinedly, but at last the superiority of the Dockyard men, who are experienced players, told and they won by the narrow margin of one goal after a hard-fought game.

Score:—

R. I. M. Dockyard..... 4 goals.
Mahomedan Hockey Club... 3 goals.

The following is the order for games in the Tournament.

TO-DAY.

Somerset Light Infantry v. Grant Medical College, on the Marine Lines Ground.

Worcester Regiment v. Bombay Education Society's Old Boys, on the Gymkhana Ground.

FRIDAY.

E. F. A. 'Kirkee' v. Royal Scots, on the Marine Lines Ground.

Parsi Pioneers v. Pioneer Hockey Club, on the Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY.

14th Hussars v. Jhansi Railway Institution, on the Marine Lines Ground.

79th Co. R. G. A. v. Parel Gymkhana, on the Gymkhana Ground.

S. P. C. K.

Meeting of Bombay Branch.

The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held yesterday in the Cathedral Boys' School. Sir Walter Hughes presided.

After the prayers were said, the Rev. H. Mould, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, read the report of the Committee for the past year. In this the Committee stated that the past year's operations might generally be regarded as normal and satisfactory. There had been an increase of upward of one thousand in the number of the English publications sold. The increase had been chiefly in the sales of general literature and theological books, the total sold being 549 more than during the previous year. In the number of tracts, cards and leaflets the increase had been 1,819. On the other hand there had been a decrease of 466 in the number of vernacular publications sold. The Committee regretted to see this decrease. They were however able to report a general increase of business all round. The amount realised from sales in the Society's depots was Rs. 6,852 as against Rs. 7,203 realised in 1906. The balance in the hands of the treasurer at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 930, as against Rs. 220 in the previous year. The yearly valuation of the Society's property in stock and fittings, etc. in the depot revealed a total balance of Rs. 5,385. The Committee considered that on the whole the financial position of the Society might be regarded as sound. They laid stress on the point that if the amount due to the parent Society could be cleared off entirely, they would be in a position to largely increase their stock of prayer and hymn books and Bibles, which would enable them to meet at once any large orders that might and did come in. The Committee appealed for support to make the Bombay Branch more efficient in every way, The depot had been under the superintendence of Miss Fernandez, and the Committee desired to express their great appreciation of her careful and conscientious work, to which was largely due the prosperity of the depot. In conclusion, the Committee stated that owing to the late troubles in the Diocese both the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. J. H. Lord, and the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Aspinwall, resigned. The Committee expressed their regret that both these gentlemen felt bound to give up the work they had so ably carried on, and their keen appreciation of their long and devoted services. They desired to put on record that the Society owes its present satisfactory position to the long and able management of its affairs by the Rev. J. H. Lord. He held the office of Honorary Secretary for eighteen years. When he first became Secretary, the affairs of the Society were at their very worst. In fact the depot was about to be given up, and the stock sold by auction. Mr. Lord brought it from its then moribund condition to its present satisfactory state, and when he handed over the office, he left it with assets amounting to some Rs. 5,000.

The Rev. Canon Taylor in moving the adoption of the report regretted that the interest of the churchmen in the Society was gradually declining. The attendance at these meetings had become very small in comparison with the attendance which he used to notice some years ago.

The Rev. H. Foote seconded the resolution.

In putting the resolution to the vote, the Chairman said that the report mentioned that there was considerable increase in the number of English publications sold and a decrease in those issued in the vernacular, the net result being a slight decrease which he found amounted to only 5 per cent. in the total amount realised from sales. The valuation of the Society's property showed a balance to credit of Rs. 5,385, and the Committee seemed fully justified in claiming that the result of the year's operations might be regarded as normal and satisfactory. One regrettable circumstance was the resignation during the year of the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer. The Society owed much to the devoted services of the Rev. Mr. J. H. Lord during the long period he held the office of Honorary Secretary, and the speaker was sure the meeting would cordially endorse the terms in which the Committee had expressed their appreciation of his services. He trusted the appeal made in the Report, for assistance to enable the Society to pay off the debt due to the parent Society and to meet the needs of the Native Church in the matter of translations of devotional works and commentaries, would meet with a generous response and that churchmen throughout the Diocese would come forward to remove the reproach that only a small proportion at present assisted in the work of the Society.

The resolution was carried. The Secretary then announced the results of voting for the select Committee. They were as follows: The Rev. J. H. Lord, the Rev. Canon Taylor, the Rev. Canon Heywood, the Rev. Father Biscoe, the Rev. Father Nicholson, the Rev. H. Foote, Colonel H. P. Dimmock the Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Sir Walter C. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. F. W. Cresswell.

Mr. F. W. Cresswell moved and the Rev. W. F. Hammerton seconded that the following gentlemen be nominated to the parent Society to form a Translation Committee for the ensuing year:

The Rev. Father Bisoe, the Rev. Canon Heywood, the Rev. D. L. Joshi, the Rev. Canon Taylor, the Rev. P. J. Dimishky, the Rev. B. K. Mukherji, the Rev. J. H. Lord, the Rev. J. Mahde, the Rev. Father Nicholson, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Mr. J. Ghose, Mr. S. M. Athavle and the Rev. H. Mould.

The following were appointed the Society's Translation Referees:—The Rev. C. King, the Rev. D. L. Joshi, the Rev. Canon Rivington, Mr. D. K. Shinde, the Rev. Canon Taylor, Mr. B. N. Athavle and Mr. N. G. Velinker.

It was then resolved to elect the Rev. J. H. Lord and the Rev. H. Foote to form with the Secretar the Sub-Committee to pronounce on the suitablity of books other than S. P. C. K. for sale in the depot.

A resolution was also passed thanking Mr. H. S. Benner, Honorary auditor, for auditing the accounts of the Society.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE Borah who was arrested the other day in connection with a number of burglaries, committed during the last six months in Bombay, was sentenced to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment yesterday, by Mr. Dastur, Magistrate. The accused, who was very impudent in the Court and boasted of having committed no less than 125 burglaries, broke down as soon as he heard the sentence, and cried out that as he had admitted all his crimes and pleaded guilty and had assisted the police in recovering the stolen property, he expected a very lenient sentence. The sentence of death would not be severer to him than this 15 years' hard labour. He would prefer to be hanged to be sentenced to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, but ceased in the rest of North-east India and decreased in Burma, where only two light falls have been reported. In Kashmir, a fresh depression is giving heavily overcast skies; light snow fallen at Dras.

Burma, Thayetmyo and Mergui had light falls of rain; skies are almost cleared; humidity and temperature are normal.

North-east India and Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Cherrapoonjee records two inches, Dibrugarh, three-quarters of an inch, Sibsagar and Gauhati half an inch, clouds have decreased; skies are clear, except on the coast, in Eastern Bengal and Assam; moisture in the air differs irregularly, from normal; temperature is approximately normal.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—No clouds; humidity is below the average; temperature is normal.

North-west India.—Dras reports light fall of snow; skies are completely overcast in Kashmir, clear or lightly clouded in other parts of the Division; air is damper than usual in Sind and Gujarat and contains about the average amount of moisture elsewhere; temperature is normal.

Peninsula.—Skies are almost free from cloud; humidity is considerably below the average in the Deccan and equal to the average in the rest of the Division; temperature is normal, except in south-east Madras, where the weather warmer than usual.

Forecast.—Rain will, probably, continue in Assam; a few falls are likely in South India; a light precipitation may occur in Kashmir.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 29th April 1908 was 29·829 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (28th)	81·1	63·6	...	6·03
Jask (28th)	91·3	75·3	...	0·29
Muskat (28th)	103·3	84·6	...	1·06
Multan	107·3	77·0	...	1·36
Rawalpindi	93·9	71·1	...	10·43
Lahore	103·4	73·2	...	2·58
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	99·5	65·0	...	2·80
Delni	104·7	78·2	...	2·24
Agra	105·0	77·0	...	1·35
Mainpuri	107·8	72·3	...	?
Jhansi	107·3	84·1	...	1·64
Cawnpore	107·4	71·0	...	0·86
Allahabad	108·6	74·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	110·6	75·3	...	1·77
Karachi	89·9	77·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	102·4	85·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	105·7	76·1	...	0·97
Kotah	107·0	83·6	...	0·47
Bhuj	99·6	74·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·3	78·7	...	0·11
Veraval	84·2	76·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	104·4	72·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	104·6	74·5	...	0·08
Surat	92·6	77·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	104·6	76·2	...	0·10
Deesa	105·3	74·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	100·0	76·7	...	0·34
Indore	99·1	72·6	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	104·5	70·8	...	1·96
Saugor	102·6	76·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	105·6	74·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	104·2	79·6	...	1·44
Akola	106·7	78·6	...	1·01
Amraoti	106·3	74·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	108·1	83·1	...	2·10
Chanda	109·5	78·5	...	1·65
Rajpur	107·7	73·4	...	2·33
Bombay	89·2	78·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·8	75·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	88·5	78·2	...	0·20
Kaewar	89·5	77·5	...	3·08
Malegaon	107·4	70·6	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	100·9	69·5	...	0·28
Poona	103·5	64·8	...	0·90
Sholapur	105·8	75·4	...	0·20
Bijapur	103·2	77·2	...	0·90
Belgaum	89·8	68·6	...	0·76
Aurangabad	101·2	72·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	107·9	75·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	105·3	76·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	89·7	79·2	...	1·58
Calicut	89·3	82·1	...	13·13
Cochin	90·2	81·3	...	20·64
Colombo	91·0	83·0	...	39·23
Masulipatam	97·9	80·6	...	6·66
Bellary	107·0	79·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	112·2	82·6	...	5·69
Madras	106·0	82·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	99·8	69·8	...	6·18
Coimbatore	96·4	73·3	...	10·99
Trichinopoly	108·1	81·3	...	13·96
Negapatam	105·4	83·0	...	32·03

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are still lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has decreased and is below normal at Multan, Ambala and Delhi. Calms are reported from Ambala and Rawalpindi, while an easterly or south-easterly wind blows at Lahore and Multan. Temperature has increased and while day temperature is equal to the average, night temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, Multan and Lahore and is normal or in defect elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies have cleared. The moisture in the air has increased but is still less than usual. Calms are reported from Jhansi, Maiapuri and Cawnpore but over the rest of the division south-westerly winds prevail. Temperature conditions are normal except for a slight defect in minimum temperature at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are still lightly clouded at Karachi and Ajmer and humidity is nearly equal to the average. Temperature conditions are normal except for a moderate excess in night temperature at Ajmer. Winds are westerly except at Jacobabad where a south-south-easterly wind is reported.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light to moderate cloud is still reported from the Kathiawar coast stations but skies are clear over the rest of the division. The air is still damper than usual at Bhuj, Deesa and Ahmedabad, and contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Winds are westerly or south-westerly. Maximum temperature is 8° below normal at Surat but is normal at the other stations; while minimum temperature is normal over the whole area.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear and humidity is in defect at most stations. Winds blow from the north-westerly directions. Day temperature continues normal while night temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore, Amraoti and Raipur and in excess at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Light cloud still continues at Bombay and at Mormugao but skies are clear elsewhere. The air contains the average quantity of moisture. Winds have changed to north-north-east at Bombay and are northerly at the other places. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and humidity is still considerably below normal. Winds are north-westerly or westerly. Temperature is normal except at Belgaum where both day and night temperatures are in moderate defect, and at Poona where night temperature is 7° below the average.

General Remarks.—Pressure is nearly one-tenth of an inch below normal at Jacobabad and winds show a feeble cyclonic circulation round this area of low pressure, which however, may not influence the weather to any large extent in its neighbouhood.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FAKING THE CLOCK.

No doubt it is because we have all been worrying about the legislative proposals that the country has quietly allowed Mr. Pearce's Daylight Saving Bill to read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. Otherwise, the contrast between the eighteenth century's passionate "Give us back our eleven days!" and our present calm in face of this attempt to rob us of an hour and twenty minutes would be inexplicable. For the eighteenth century only suffered a little temporary confusion and the loss of a Sunday; but the hour and twenty minutes which Mr. Pearce proposes to rob and confiscate are—eighty minutes of sleep every year! On four successive April Sundays the clock is to be put on twenty minutes between 2 and 3 a.m., so that on four days of the year we shall go to bed by one time and get up by another—in other words, we shall be cheated of twenty minutes' sleep on each occasion. In the bad old days, when poets denounced the truly self-respecting man as a "sluggard," this might have been welcomed: but we know better now. Eminent medical authority recommends the rest-cure of an occasional day in bed for all, and those of us who believe that prevention is better than cure, systematically take out that day (or more) in sound nightly instalments. It is useless for Mr. Pearce's supporters to reply that lie proposes to pay us back our lost sleep-time on four successive Sundays of September. Creatures of habit, many of us open our eyes at the same hour morning after morning, and we shall get no sleep out of those extra minutes in September. One bribe might have reconciled many to the plan. If only, instead of merely restoring clock time to real time in the autumn, Mr. Pearce had provided for putting eighty minutes in arrear during November! Then, during those hideous, dark January mornings, instead of dressing and shaving in the dark of the real half-past seven, we should do these desperate deeds in the comparative comfort of the real ten minutes to nine.

A cynical friend to whom I mentioned the sleeper's grievance against Mr. Pearce urged that it could make no difference to me, since the thing would be done on Sunday mornings, when I increase the rest dose arbitrarily anyhow. The fallacy of this reply is obvious, and important also, because the same answer is attempted against the contention that "Daylight Saving" would increase unemployment and intemperance. Although the newspapers of the Saturdays before the fatal Sundays will doubtless cry to us in large type: "Put your watch on twenty minutes to-night," half of us would naturally forget to do so. Only those who go to church or chapel—a small minority in these days, as I learn from Mr. Charles Booth and from people who live opposite to church doors—would be certain of a reminder on the Sunday; and on Monday morning most of the others would keep old-fashioned time. Discharges of clerks, cabdrivers, and other workers for unpunctuality would abound during April, while the trust of lenient and credulous employers would be abused by employees who deliberately calculated upon the excuse that they had forgotten the change of time. In September, on the other hand, hundreds would arrive at their place of work twenty minutes too soon, and finding the door shut, would have no refuge but the nearest bar—on the assumption that, under Mr. Asquith's scheme, there was one anywhere in the neighbourhood.

And what would be gained in return for this? Eighty minutes of extra sunlight for summer evening sports and exercise, it is claimed; and no doubt some devotees of golf, tennis, or rifle-shooting may be tempted by the prospect. But it is not invariably sunny on an English summer evening, and, as family meal-times would have been shifted late to suit the new arrangement, the public-house would too often score again by the yawning interval on wet days. Other trades or professions would certainly lose by the change. I am not thinking so much of professional cricketers who would be expected to work (that is, to play) for longer hours; though the tea interval and other modern devices for wasting time do suggest that present-day cricketers think short time necessary. But what about the publishers? On a summer evening there would be light for outdoor games to half-past ten, after which supper would be quickly followed by bed. In the summer months there would thus be no time for reading. And one who still young enough to know suggests an even darker thought. The future of our country depends upon the marriage rate; to marriage courtship is essential; and without summer twilight in the lane or garden what chance of courtship would thousands have? A twilight that did not arrive until locking-up time would be useless.

Finally, insular "Daylight Saving" would shatter the Entente Cordiale. Imagine the South-Eastern and Chatham having to issue a revised time-table of Continental trains four times in April and four times in September! And that seems almost inevitable. The trains to Dover would have to accommodate themselves to Mr. Pearce's shifting times in order to fit in with local and other trains which would do so. But the French trains, having to fit in with connections and local traffic on their side, could not follow suit. Therefore, either the S. E. and C. time-tables would be in a continual state of disorganization twice a year, or passengers would find themselves hung up with an annoying wait at Calais or Dover, which would benefit only the buffets. In these days of haste to complete a journey, and with business people clamouring for no loss of time in the transit of the mails, this would not be tolerated. We should have to surrender to Continental obstinacy, or convert the Continent to our own novelty. And the late Mr. Cobden's unfulfilled prophecies as to the potent effect of British example upon the receptive Continental mind are not encouraging.

BRIGHTON'S RENAISSANCE.

The benefit which the King's recent visit to Brighton has conferred upon the town is clear to every visitor. Once more the aristocracy and the plutocracy are finding their way there; and even in these Lenten days the King's-road on a fine afternoon is gayer with carriages than it has often been at "the height of the season" of late years. Wherever one goes one hears grateful acknowledgments of the service his Majesty has rendered. There is a general feeling that the old days are coming back again—not the days of the Regency; there is no desire anywhere to revive "them"—but those of, say, sixty years ago, when the leaders of English society were, also, during the winter season, the leaders of Brighton society, and when, during the summer, the town was crowded with visitors, largely of the upper middle class.

It is at this propitious moment that the Marine Palace scheme has been brought forward. The proposals have already been reported in detail, and there is no occasion here to say more than that they aim at the erection of a magnificent Casino (minus, of course, the gambling element) on the lower esplanade, between the West Pier and the beginning of the Hove Lawns. The town will let the site, a company will build the Casino, and among the chief promoters of the scheme are the Earl of Bessborough, who is already largely interested in the welfare of Brighton; Mr. William Forbes, the general manager of the Brighton Railway Company; Mr. Joseph Lyons, the head of the well-known firm of caterers.

Public feeling in the town is greatly exercised on the subject. There are those who are violently opposed to the scheme, and others who are as strongly in favour of it. Upon the whole, we fancy that if a "plebiscite" could be taken the great majority of the townsfolk would be found voting Aye. There has long been a feeling that a good Winter Garden is required; and when, six years ago or so, the Corporation took over the Aquarium, it was urged upon them from many quarters to convert it into such an institution. The Town Hall authorities have also been publicly advised to turn the Royal Pavilion into a Winter Garden, and to provide a good orchestra there all the year round, one similar to that which has done so much for Bournemouth. In neither instance was the advice taken. The Aquarium is still rather a dreary place, run at an annual loss; while the gaudy walls of the Pavilion, during most of the day, echo no footfall save that of the caretaker. The present proposals, therefore, are merely the crystallisation of a splendid scale of an old and widely-made demand: and, as they involve no call whatever upon the already sufficiently burdened ratepayer, their reception in many local quarters is an enthusiastic one.

SOME OF THE OBJECTIONS.

Those, however, who know Brighton—or, perhaps, it would be fairer to say, those who know human nature—will not be surprised at some of the opposition which is being evinced. A number of hotel-keepers have petitioned the Town Council against the scheme. They probably fear that a well-managed refreshment department in the Casino will lead to a diminution of their present receipts as restaurants. Similar petitions from those financially interested in the two Piers would also fail to occasion any very marked astonishment; while it is practically certain that the proprietors of the bathing-machines along the beach, and of the public baths in the town, will rise against a scheme one of the features of which is provision for comfortable sea-bathing. So far as the protesting hotel-keepers are concerned, their view seems a little short-sighted. The very strong feeling in London is that this proposed Casino is just what Brighton wants to enable it to hold its own against the Continental watering-places which, of late years, have been "cutting it out." And if the idea should materialise, and lead to a great increase in the number of visitors all the year round, surely the hotels and boarding-houses must benefit. Visitors will not sleep in the Casino or spend their whole day there. They must lodge somewhere; they must lay out money in the town. As to the Piers, they would probably not suffer very much. The democracy would still take its pleasure among the kiosques, the penny-in-the-slot machines, and the other joys provided on those artificial peninsulæ, and leave the Casino to other classes. So far as the bathing-machines are concerned, we are compelled to say, with every respect for the archæological interest of those truly appalling structures, that anything which promised to supersede them by decent and comfortable bathing arrangements would be nothing less than a boon and a blessing.

Of all the objections, however, being raised to the scheme, that which one hears most frequently is: "The building will obstruct the view of the sea, and so spoil Brighton's greatest asset." It is really a little hard to take this with a serious face. To do so one would have to assume one of two things, both of which are absurd. They are (1) that the Casino is to extend along the entire sea-front of Brighton, and (2) that any Brightonian or visitor requiring a view of the sea would inevitably take up his or her position behind the Casino and remain there during the entire duration of his or her visit. As we have said, the new building will be between the West Pier and the Hove Lawns, and even of that comparatively short distance a good deal will be occupied by the Casino gardens. To the right will be the Hove wall and lawns, to the left the two miles of open front extending away to Sussex-square. To suggest, under these circumstances, that the Casino will be a serious interruption of the view of the ocean really seems about as reasonable as it would be to complain that the small "telegraph," at Kennington Oval seriously obstructs the view of the ground. This answer applies to those owners of certain hotels and houses who are complaining that the structure will block their view. Of course, without having seen the elevations it is unadvisable to speak too dogmatically on the point; but, probably, from most of the windows of those hotels and residences the view will be only very slighty affected, even straight in front. To left and right it will be as it always was.

MUSIC-LOVERS AND THE SCHEME.

It is proposed to construct a fine concert-hall in the Casino; and in this connection a local and much-respected Baptist minister has suggested that such a hall would seriously affect the present letting of the Dome for concerts. Few lovers of music in Brighton, one imagines, will shed many tears over that prospect. In the old days, when the great singers and musicians of the time, from Jenny Lind and Arabella Goddard onwards, visited Brighton and sang or played in the Town Hall or in the Old Ship Assembly Rooms, it was possible to listen to them in comfort. Of late years the Dome has been the great concert hall; and thousands of Brightonians have paid a guinea or half a guinea to sit under a dingy roof on a cane-chair, in a draught, with a dusty floor added for the reception of one's hat, and have been consoled with the assurance that it is "a stall for a Patti concert." Not many years ago Herr Elderhorst gave some chamber-music concerts in this huge ex-stable, and for the comfort of his patrons he cleared out the cane seats, made the hall pretty with palms, and provided his stall-holders with comfortable armchairs. There were those who imagined the Corporation would "take the hint," but they were mistaken. Every local amateur, however, will hope that they will now permit the Casino to provide a concert-hall worthy of good music and of a fashionable town.

"This scheme will benefit the railway," say some, a little cynically, forgetting that it cannot do so without benefiting the town also, by attracting the right people, for it is hard to see how the Casino can possibly appeal to the "tripper" element. Others say, "It will take more money out of the town than it will bring into it," meaning that the profits will not go into the pockets of residents. That depends. If shares are made accessible to the residents, there is no reason why a good many should not be subscribed for locally. Plenty of the very remunerative West Pier stock is in local hands. A further objection one hears takes the form of a fear that the proposed pleasure-centre would become a resort of disreputable persons, much as the Westminster Aquarian did. There should be no reason to fear anything of the kind, if only for the reason that the moment the place obtained such a reputation as that its doom as a paying concern would be sealed. The more one looks at the scheme, not from the standpoint of rival interests, but from that of the general welfare of the town as a whole, the more one feels that it is one that deserves the most sympathetic as well as the most serious consideration. There are certain details in it which may not favourably impress even the most friendly critic. For instance, a good deal has been made in the Press of the fact that one of the attractions will be an ice-rink. Well, Brighton had an ice-rink, and a very fine one too, only a few years ago, and it was a failure. The Hippodrome, a music-hall, now occupies its site and prospers exceedingly. Then we are told that great dramatic attractions will be offered in the Casino Theatre; and some will ask in a spirit at once of generosity and fairness why the famous old Theatre Royal should be submitted to this form of competition. As to the broad general lines of the scheme, however, it is impossible not to feel that they promise to provide for the satisfying of many great and glaring local needs, and that they have been formulated at a moment when the revived popularity of one of the most delightful health resorts in the world renders them eminently practical.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

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Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th April on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,65,000	2,56,000	4,000	4,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	327	526	8	861
For previous 15 weeks of half year	22,28,143	35,53,691	90,572	58,42,406
Total for 16 weeks	23,93,143	38,18,691	94,572	63,76,406
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,39,133	3,46,516	3,917	4,88,566
Per mile of Ry. do.	276	687	8	969
Total to corresponding date do.	23,05,269	47,27,221	63,658	70,96,138

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 54,606
Do. to date ..... " 8,19,732

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	500	....	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	29	....	58
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	7,186	6,803	48	14,097
Total for 16 weeks	7,686	7,303	48	15,097
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	434	268	2	702
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	16	....	41
Total to corresponding date do.	5,514	6,411	78	12,003

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 298
Do to date ..... " 3,094

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	7,000	19,000	---	26,000
Or per mile of Railway	49	135	---	184
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	92,106	2,97,798	1,851	3,91,755
Total for 16 weeks	99,106	3,16,798	1,851	4,17,755
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,713	35,831	92	42,643
Per mile of Ry. do.	47	254	1	302
Total to corresp date do.	91,722	4,91,693	3,672	5,87,086

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 16,643
Do. to date ..... " 1,69,331

RAJPUTANA-MALWA-RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,90,000	2,25,000	7,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	107	127	4	238
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	23,23,416	44,93,497	99,686	71,16,599
Total for 16 weeks	25,13,416	47,18,497	1,06,686	73,38,599
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,65,788	2,88,712	5,022	4,59,496
Per mile of Ry. do.	94	163	3	260
Total to corresp date do.	23,27,805	57,40,761	90,327	86,58,893

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 37,496
Do. to date ..... " 1,120,294

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,000	1,900	56	4 960
Or per mile of Railway	22	14	..	36
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	33,485	40,340	770	74,595
Total for 16 wee

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1908.

JAPAN IN EVOLUTION.

DR. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, formerly of the Imperial University of Japan, whom his publishers, Messrs. Harrap and Co., believe to be "perhaps better fitted for his subject than any other living writer" has sought, in a volume entitled "The Japanese Nation in Evolution" to trace the secret of the nation's superiority to white ancestry—the Aryan or Ainu stock. Dr. Griffis was one of the first American educators called to Japan and the only one who viewed the passing of the feudal system from the interior of a Daimio's castle. He has been in close touch with the leaders of the present administration, including the Mikado, therefore doubtless he had exceptional opportunities for acquiring information. Dr. Griffis has written much on Japan and the Japanese, but it is the attempt to prove our little brown brother a white man which interests us most. "In admiration of Japan's triumphs in Peace (greater even than those in War) the author (in the words of the Civil Administrator of Formosa) gives 'thanks to the great Guardian Spirit who through unbroken ages has continually guided His Majesty the Emperor and each one of his Imperial Ancestors' as well as our own savage forefathers, our mediæval seers and our modern leader into this twentieth century, so audacious for the coming union and reconciliation of Orient and Occident in which Japan, America and Great Britain are to bear a noble part." That is the dedication—somewhat grotesque it must be admitted; but a man who has lived for many years among a strange people becomes imbued with their spirit to some extent, and their language and manner of expressing themselves become his. Hence we find him avowing the duty to acknowledge his vast and continual debt during forty years to those who "mined the ore and furnished the raw materials of scholarship," out of which he has "coined some of the newer opinions" and sends therewith for circulation.

The work makes no reference to gods, or to figureheads or impersonalities of any sort, but only to human beings, who, in their long struggle upward, "have been led as my faith is, of God." As He had an Old testament with the Hebrews, and also with our savage forefathers, so with the children of Nippon, says Dr. Griffis, has He made a covenant. The Old is becoming the New and the spirit of the Master who came "not to destroy but to fulfil" is conquering, slowly but surely, the brutish savagery that masks itself under civilisation and Christianity as well as intrenched paganism. In the potencies of blood; inheritances, geographical situation and advantages in the age and the ages the Japanese people seem to Dr. Griffis to have, "above every other nation on earth, the power to become the true middle term in the surely coming union and reconciliation of the Orient and the Occident." He shows to his own, and probably to many other peoples,' satisfaction that the Japanese are a mixed people, made up of several races, the basic stock being a white race and speaking an Aryan tongue. Their ancestors came out of the woods when ours did and the archipelago was "first of all inhabited by a race common to both Europe and Asia." The Ainu regard themselves as a different stock from the rest of their fellow-subjects of the Mikado. They speak of their conquerors as "men of a different class of eye-socket" and call them Siamese. Their own name for themselves is Ainu or men. Left for eight hundred years beyond the pale of the civilising and refining influences enjoyed by the Japanese, the Ainu remained savage and uncivilised. He was gradually crowded out as the blanketted Indian in America, but wash and scrub the unwashed Ainu and he becomes white at once. Dr. Griffis tells us that he found the Ainu students at Tokio, after the application of soap and water, were genuine white men, looking exactly like fresh arrivals at Ellis Island, New York City. Kinsmen they may be of the cave men of Europe or of those whose bones lie in the British barrows whom Isaac Taylor identifies with the primitive Aryan—decidedly Aryan, more so than the smarter Japanese.

A Christian Ainu, according to Dr. Griffis, is a new being physically, who might anywhere in Europe or America pass as a gentleman. Many of them have striking, often pleasing and attractive, faces, with finely chiselled features. Some are florid in countenance, tall in stature, with soft brown eyes and reddish hair. Invariably they have gentle manners, but the old savage can rise and his temper flame. The Japanese realm was once an Ainu realm is the verdict of Professor Koganei of Tokio, who endorses the theories of Dr. Griffis. From this assumption the writer follows the Japanese from their origin to the present day, and concluding his work, summarises their history and sets forth reasons why the people of Nippon should be treated with absolute justice. He assures, notwithstanding all we may have believed to the contrary, that the indigenous flower of Japanese manhood is bathed in the dews and steeped in the virtues of truth, loyalty and sacrifice. His is the spirit which breathes the renunciation of all things for the nation and its incarnation, the Emperor. The Japanese in mind, body, speech, thought, ways, institutions, mental initiative in the past and present, and in their methods of life in foreign countries are radically un-Mongolian. "In a word," concludes Dr. Griffis, "the Japanese having always striven for the best, will not in the future be behind the elect souls of every age, nor will they turn their backs to the Great Captain. The Japanese are not Mongolian. They justly refuse to be classed as such. In the end, both deserving and winning success, they will gain social as they have already won political equality with Occidentals, and the world will be the better for it." Dr. Griffis during his long residence in Japan learnt to understand and to love her people. He teaches us much of them which we had misunderstood and makes our ally even a more desirable associate than the majority of people were inclined to believe him.

A POINT IN DIVORCE.

A REMARKABLE problem in divorce is just now being propounded in London, in a case which has none of the usual sordid details, but which must have a strong interest for all Scots, Canadians and Americans. We would not venture to comment upon the case, even if that were permissible, as the problem merely concerns the validity of a marriage in North Dakota, and has no sensational features. But as the case is *sub judice* a brief statement of the facts will suffice. At Ontario there once resided a Mr. George Smith, the son of a minister in Forfarshire, and his wife. One day a brother Scot, one Walter Stirling, appeared on the scene, and Mrs. Smith soon lost her heart to him, although she had several children. Now Mr. Smith had lived for two years in Washington and had imbibed prosaic ideas of matrimony. So he in effect said "My dear, you mustn't stop here with me in Canada. You and Wally just go over the border, put up for three months in North Dakota, then you can divorce me, or I can divorce you, and you and Wally can live happily ever after." No sooner said than done, and off they went to North Dakota. In due course the divorce was procured; and Mr. Smith came down from Ontario personally to wish them luck, and to arrange matters connected with the land, timber and mineral business of which he and Walter Stirling were joint owners. The nobility of the American idea of divorce may be imagined from the fact that though Mrs. Smith stayed in North Dakota with Walter Stirling for three months, her husband did not divorce her on account of her misconduct, but merely for "deserting" him and thereby "lacerating" his feelings. Now, after Mrs. Smith and Walter Stirling had settled down in San Francisco, a boy was born to them. Mr. Smith also remarried in Canada. Years passed by; and Walter Stirling returned to Scotland, having become heir to large landed interests in Stirlingshire, Linlithgow, and Lanarkshire. To these interests Walter Stirling desires his son to become heir. But there are a lot of other Stirlings who would like to have a finger in the pie, so the object of the litigation now proceeding is to decide as to the validity of Walter Stirling's marriage to Mrs. Smith, and, of course, the legitimacy of their son and heir. The interesting point to Scots is that Walter Stirling's counsel are putting forward the contention that even if his marriage with Mrs. Smith was improperly arranged, their son is legitimate according to Scots law, as his parents went through the ceremony of marriage and believed that they were properly married. The result of the case will be awaited with much interest.

DOCTORS AND SOCIALISM.

ONE of the most preposterous suggestions of which we have heard for many years has been made by a member of the Fabian Society with regard to doctors. The absurd proposer of the absurd proposal is Dr. Lawson Dodd, who, to achieve one evening's brief notoriety, has advocated the nationalisation of the profession of medicine. Dr. Dodd presumably obtains medical attendance for himself and his family free under the ordinary code of etiquette which the profession observes. If he does not, then we are quite sure he will get as much nationalised medicine as he needs at his local workhouse. Dr. Dodd says that success in securing patients often depends on a man's outward show, his religion, or his ability to play games, rather than his professional skill. To this list we would add the ability to look smug before the Fabian Society, which might reasonably be expected to have a longer evil effect than the other things which are enumerated. Actually we see no harm in being able to play games, and if a doctor is called in because of his religion the fault seems to lie rather with the patient than the physician. One of the most startling charges brought by Dr. Dodd against his profession is that "good patients" are carefully nurtured and kept as such. A hypochondriac no doubt remains on the doctor's books when all that he needs is a stern admonition to behave properly but that is far different from the suggestion that doctors refrain from giving good advice because it will make their clientele too healthy. Dr. Dodd's cure for all the evils he describes is that doctors should be State governed. Incentive to work hard, to become an eminent and useful member of society would at once vanish and the practice of medicine would sink to mediocrity. This may be all very well for Fabians, but the ordinary man will prefer the doctor who has had to fight for his position, no matter whether his first impetus towards success was football or religious proclivities.

CAPTAIN S. H. JACOB, I. A., died at Peshawar on Sunday last.

AN outbreak of cholera has occurred in the Hindu quarters of Peshawar and there have been one dozen deaths.

THERE are rumours in Peshawar that the Amir is dead, but the rumours have not been authenticated. It is known, however, that the Amir is seriously ill, one side of his body being paralysed.

ON Tuesday evening in Calcutta Sir Charles Allen, in the presence of a large gathering, laid the foundation stone of Bandmann's new Empire Theatre.

ACCORDING to a cablegram in the "Times of Ceylon," the Colombo Electric Tramways and Lighting Company, Limited, pays a dividend of 4 per cent. for the year, places to the Reserve £5,111 and carries forward £935.

A DINAPORE correspondent writes, that Syed Safdar, Nawab of Patna and grandson of Nawab Lutuf Ali Khan, C.I.E., committed suicide last Friday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Some unfortunate family affairs appear to be the cause.

PARTICULARS now received show that Major-General Stratford Collins was out fishing the day before he died, and while so occupied, was seized with choleraic and ptomaine poisoning symptoms, from which, despite immediate medical aid, he never rallied.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce, being asked their views, think it better to await the issue of the Bill now before Parliament, for consolidating the law relating to Joint Stock Companies, into one Statute, and in reply to a communication from the Madras body, they have expressed their opinion that Government would not be likely to take steps, in the way of amending the Indian Companies Act, until this consolidating legislature has been passed in the United Kingdom.

A CUDDAPAH correspondent writes:—It is said that there are seditious preachers touring through the country. In Proddatur town they seemed to be more guarded in their utterances, preaching simply that the country should supply its own demands and not require to buy goods imported from abroad. But among the rude untutored folk in the villages they appear to have advocated rebellion against the Government and urged that the people should arrange to rule themselves, although what section of the people they meant they do not seem to have specified. Previous, however, to the tour of these preachers, the talk in the villages had been that a king was to appear who would conquer King Edward, and that the Government were sending all the gold and silver to England and issuing only rupees made of pewter.

THE change that was to take place on the 1st April in the Supply and Transport Corps does not mean that further centralisation is intended, says the *Pioneer*. The Corps was originally divided into two separate branches, under the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Supply Department, respectively: both have come under the former authority, and two distinct sections are no longer necessary. The Corps has consequently been re-unified, and this, it is held, should tend to simplification of work. Moreover, it is intended to decentralise by making the nine Divisions responsible for all their own supply contract, registration and transport, the Staff at Army Headquarters being eventually reduced as this scheme comes into operation. Divisional Generals will be given more responsibility, and the Concentration of authority at Simla should cease. The Supply and Transport Corps should thus become more efficient and better calculated to discharge the heavy duties which devolve upon it when mobilisation takes place.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE ALIGARH INSTITUTE.

IT is gratifying to note that the Aligarh Institute is still growing and expanding. It is the centre of the intellectual life of the Mahomedans, the Mecca to which they turn for their educational and political progress, as well as their moral and spiritual welfare. It has 789 pupils on the register, and as the Trustees informed the Viceroy, when he visited it a week ago, many candidates have to be turned away for want of room. As everyone knows, it is a monument of Sir Syed Ahmed's foresight and sagacity. Founded under most unfavourable auspices, a little over thirty years ago, it has not only survived the prejudice, and even the hostility, of the race for whose benefit it was established, but it has grown to be a model institution of its kind, and is receiving the substantial support of Musalman princes and nobles, as well as cordial aid and encouragement from the Government and its officers. It is the boast and glory of Aligarh that it does not merely concern itself with secular instruction, but its main object is to mould the character, and this is accomplished by means of religious teaching, by the care which is bestowed upon the moral and physical improvement of the pupils, by the habits of order, obedience and discipline cultivated especially under the residential system, and by the personal influence and example of the staff of English and Indian teachers employed at the Institute. The directorate has hitherto been singularly happy in the choice of its principals. Besides being men of exceptional ability and accomplishments, they have themselves come under the influence of the *genius loci*, and have entered, with all their heart, into the spirit which animated the founder. While sympathizing with the natural desire of the Trustees to extend the scope of its usefulness, and allowing that there is still some room for expansion, a time must come, when it should cease to grow in numbers, lest it become too vast and unwieldly for the exercise of proper control and supervision. The Trustees seem to think that those who cannot enter Aligarh are in danger of being lost. "Year after year," they say, "we have to send away, for want of accommodation, hundreds of our youths from all parts of India, either to idle away their time at home, or, worse still, to join some educational institution with methods and ideals different from our own." So it is a case of *Aut Cæsar, aut nullus*! If they cannot gain the Kingdom of Heaven at Aligarh, they must remain for ever in outer darkness, unless they wish their minds to be poisoned by the precepts of schools and colleges cherishing a different ideal. I think the Trustees can safely allow that outside Aligarh there are some educational establishments, where boys receive a training, to which no exception can be taken; and Mahomedan youths will do much worse than keep away from them, because they are unable to enter Aligarh. I suppose it is clearly understood by the management that it would be impossible for Aligarh alone to provide for the education of the Musalman millions inhabiting this country. Similar institutions must be opened at suitable centres, where the morals and manners of the students may be in the safe keeping of equally good men. I do not mean that we must have sister institutions on the magnificent scale to which Aligarh has attained in the course of a generation. But a modest beginning may be made. A multiplication of such institutions will stimulate a healthy rivalry between them, and while uniformity will be maintained with regard to the general principles of training and management, each may have its own distinctive feature, producing an interesting variety of type.

A CENTRAL COLLEGE FOR PARSIS.

Mahomedans have a college of their own at Aligarh and Hindoos have one at Benares. Then why should not the Parsis have a Central College for themselves in Bombay? The question has often been discussed in Parsi journals, and there is a preponderance of opinion in its favour. It was lately revived by Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, when presiding at a prize distribution. There is no necessity, to my mind, for a small and compact community like the Parsis to have a special and distinctive institution for the education of their youths. The Parsis are not, like the Mahomedans, in need of a special incentive to knowledge. They have no prejudices against western education, they have never been indifferent to it; and there are no social or religious considerations rendering it imperative, or even to any extent desirable, that they should be self-centred in an academy designed for themselves alone. The Parsis are noted as a sociable and cosmopolitan race. Association with other communities is agreeable to their nature, and I should think they are better equipped for the struggle of life by contact and healthy rivalry with other communities, while they are at school and college. By rubbing shoulders with them, they acquire a wider and more intimate knowledge of the world. They do not want a college for any distinctive feature which it is of the first importance that they should preserve, nor do they want it, in order to make up for lost ground and neglected opportunities. It is said that such an institution will provide for moral and religious instruction. This argument about the necessity of religious instruction has a tendency, in these days, to degenerate into cant. The moral and spiritual development of youths must commence and proceed from the home. The parents are the natural guides and exemplars in this respect, and after them, the teachers in early age. It does not stand to reason that young men, whose moral training has not been well attended to in their younger days, will be like clay in the potter's hands, as soon as they have entered upon the collegiate course, and that the professors of religion employed for their welfare would be able to achieve any miracles in morals. In any case, the proposal for a Central College is not likely to emerge for very long from the stage of abstract speculation. A well-equipped college, to be maintained properly, and efficiently, will require an endowment fund of at least ten or twelve lakhs. If the amount is forthcoming, it can be utilized to far better purpose in founding a number of scholarships to be awarded to carefully selected youths, who may go to Europe and America for learning the arts and sciences of the West.

REAL PATRIOTISM.

At a dinner given to the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Mr. R. C. Dutt at the Ripon Club, prior to their departure for England, there was some political speechifying which, I am happy to note, was unexceptionable in tone and substance. The after-dinner oratory was, in consequence, eminently sober and sensible. Both the distinguished guests were, of course, staunch as ever in the assertion of their patriotic principles. But they maintained as firmly that the agitation must be conducted strictly on constitutional lines. It is here that our true patriots come into bitter conflict with those who, in the height of their folly and frenzy, insist that it is best to carry on their campaign, not only independently of Government aid and co-operation, but in defiance of law and authority. Mr. Dutt repeated the advice he gave a few weeks back to his compatriots at Lucknow that they must put their faith in Mr. Morley, who was doing his best for the country; and Mr. Gokhale was also much of the same opinion. Although the reforms, which may be accomplished under Mr. Morley's *regime*, may fall short of the wishes of the people, there is no man under whom India will be better off than under him, and it would be a slur upon the political sagacity of the country, if it fails to see a benefactor when it finds one. I sympathise with Mr. Gokhale in his regret that he was going on this occasion to England, not as the representative and spokesman of all India, because their once united strength had been divided by an unfortunate split. Now that the two parties have separated for good and all, I trust the Constitutionalists will recognize that the altered circumstances have placed a more serious responsibility on their head. They have not only to act as exponents of the aspirations and requirements of their country, but also to guide and direct the public activities of their countrymen in the right channels, and to save them from becoming the dupes of misguided zeal, and, what is worse, from the hatred, rancour and malevolence sought to be instilled in their minds by the Extremists. I believe the interests of the country to be safe in the hands of leaders like Sir Pherozshaw, and Messrs. Gokhale Dutt and Wacha on this side of India.

"PEACEFUL PICKETTING."

The prosecution and conviction of the Temperance Volunteers has aroused a good deal of feeling in Poona. The charge against them was that they were waylaying and molesting people going to a particular liquor-shop, and were using intimidation and coercion in the discharge of their volunteering duty. The monster meeting, which was held under the presidency of Dr. Bhandarkar was, however, of opinion that no unlawful means were employed by the volunteers, and that they should be allowed to conduct their holy mission in peace. It was urged that so far from preventing the people having their own way, they were only employing the gentle arts of persuasion and appeal in their endeavour to turn them from the House of Temptation, and that in reality, it was the civil authorities who had been improperly interfering with them. The facts, I am afraid, are opposed to this view. It is proved that the militant missionaries have transgressed the limits of the law, that their conduct was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and that some of them were truculent and recalcitrant when ordered by the authorities to move away. It is probable that the real motive which was at the bottom of the "peaceful picketting" was not to rescue people from the vice of drinking, but to harass the executive and reduce the revenue of the State. But whatever the motive, if the volunteers were to conduct themselves in a peaceful, orderly and lawful manner, there will be no interference, I suppose, with their work. We can only judge them by their deeds, and if the deeds make for righteousness, it is not so very important to divine the underlying motive. I am certainly not in favour of the drastic proposal, made by temperance zealots, that the liquor trade should be abolished, and that all the liquor-shops should be closed. India is not the only country in the world, where we have to deplore the evils of drink, nor is it by any means the worst offender in this respect. I should not deprive the poor of an indulgence, which may be permitted in the shape of costly wines to the rich. I do not hold that a glass of pure mowra, taken of an evening, suffices for the damnation of the man who drinks it. There are drunkards, as well as gluttons, in a community; but for the sins of a comparatively few, I should be most unwilling to deprive the vast majority of the pleasure, and perhaps, also the sustenance, to be derived from a moderate measure. We read sometimes the testimony of eminent medical men, who declare that alcohol taken in strict moderation, does not necessarily do harm, but that, under certain conditions, it does some good. All that may be done by the State is to regulate and restrict the consumption of liquor, to see that the stuff provided for the masses is pure and genuine, and to refrain from providing facilities for its consumption by multiplying the number of liquor shops.

DION.

VACANCIES IN THE ASSAM CIVIL SERVICE.

The following Resolution dealing with the treatment of vacancies in the Provincial Civil Service, postponed on account of the grant of extensions of service beyond first February 1909, appears in the last issue of the "Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette":—

In the Resolution [No. 1873C., dated Shillong, the 10th March 1906] the late Lieutenant-Governor Sir Bampfylde Fuller ruled that, in order to secure to the officers of the Bengal and Assam Services, which were amalgamated thereby, the same prospects of promotion of the near future that they had before the new service was constituted, the permanent vacancies due to deaths, retirements and other casualties among officers of the Bengal Service should be filled for three years from the 1st February 1906 by the promotion of men belonging to that service, and that similar vacancies due to casualties among the officers of the Assam Service should, for the same period, be filled by the promotion of men of that service.

It has been represented to Sir Lancelot Hare that full effect will not be given to the spirit of the orders contained in the above Resolution unless the substantive vacancies which should have occurred within the three year period, but have been postponed by the grant of extensions to the officers concerned, be allotted to the services to which these officers belonged prior to the issue of that Resolution.

The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that this contention is a valid one, and has been pleased to rule that substantive vacancies postponed beyond the 1st February 1909 by extensions granted to Bengal officers shall, when they ultimately occur, be filled by Bengal officers, and that a similar procedure shall be adopted in the case of Assam vacancies postponed through the same cause.

AT the Royal Botanic Gardens recently, according to the "Home and Colonial Mail," Professor Bottomley, in the course of a lecture on "Soil Fertility and Bacteria," shewed some remarkable results of experiments recently made at the King's College laboratory on the direct utilisation by non-leguminous plants of the products of nitrogen-fixing organisms. "The specimens shown illustrated the effect of soil inoculation in increasing the growth of tomatoes, strawberries, oats, barley and wheat. It was demonstrated, for instance, that inoculated strawberry plants gave twice the amount of fruit as compared with the non-inoculated plants. Professor Bottomley also stated that a large number of experiments on the field scale would be conducted this year all over the country to see if the results obtained in the laboratory could be put to practical use. Should the projected experiments prove successful it is obvious that the results accruing to agriculture would be of untold value."

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If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and poorness of the blood, exertion to and incapability for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nervous dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of nervous and hypochondriacal debility and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DISSIPATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mrs. HAYES, 35, Great Pulteney, 14 Rood Court, Soho, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Sold by TREASURER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

WELL, THAT'S FINE.

The **GEM JUNIOR** is now in BOMBAY.

A SAFETY RAZOR

THAT GIVES THAT PLEASING AND SATISFYING EXPRESSION AFTER USE.

The "GEM JUNIOR OUTFIT" consists of one handle, one silver nickel-plated holder, one stropping attachment, and seven razor-steel blades, all put in a compact leather-covered case, with clasp.

The Price of Complete Set is **Rs. 4-8.**

A CHANCE FOR EVERY MAN TO KNOW THE DELIGHT OF A PERFECT SHAVE.

GEM JUNIOR COMPANY,
Box 261, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ardmount, 2,248 tons, Captain J. MacDowell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 2,508 tons, Captain J McDowell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steamer Shah Allum, 1,918 tons, Captain J E. Davison, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 59 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain H. McDearmid, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Karachi, with a general cargo, and Rev. Doxciz, Mr. Beig, Mr. Bruce and 505 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 410 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons, Captain M. England, sailed on Wednesday for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. D. Shaw, Mr. J. C. Dalbie, Mr. J. Robertson, Captain Manley, Mr. and Mrs. Rainez and child, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stocker, Mr. Ritchie.

The Anchor Line S. S. Castalia, Homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles, on the 28th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Nippon left Trieste for Bombay on the afternoon of the 27th instant and is due here on or about the 19th May. The same Co's. s. s. Bohemia, from Trieste, left Aden on the afternoon of the 28th instant, via Karachi, and is due here on the 7th May at daybreak.

The Florio and Rubattino s.s. Capri, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofumaru left Hongkong for Singapore yesterday.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag arrived at Mombasa, from Bombay, yesterday.

UNDER SHIPPING NEWS.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram for the Port Officer, Rangoon:—

"492, Resident Penang, wired on 25th, begins submerged wooden barge reported Malacca Straits, latitude 2·32 North, Longitude 101·32 East.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Parseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale .....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise.....Lt-Comdr Banal .....French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 29.

Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	B & P S Co
Alavi	2324	Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Beme	1899	Taylor	Shaw Wallace & Co
Budree	1439	Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bulimba	1607	Sewell	M M & Co
Caithness	2222	Taylor	W & A G & Co
Franedale	3100	Kiddi	T M & Co
Fitzclarence	2589	McLannan	
Frankly	3617	Yell	W & A G Co
Hartport	2503	Holman	M M & Co
Islami	1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell	M M & Co
Kola	570	Cole	P Gulf M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A G Co
Lalpoora	2124	Fry	M M & Co
Linga	943	McDiarmid	M M & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mossilia	3250	Thomson	W & A G Co
Nownel Bair	128	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Oriental	3085	Palmer ... Aden	1-5 P & O S N Co
Shah Ameer	1931	Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Shakilum	1918	Davison	
Trafalgar	2730	Knagg	K Nixon & Co
Umblali	2143	Richards	R A Willis
Warcoonga	1609	Bassher	M M & Co
Warora	3553	Shephard	N F M M & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macintosh	3043	Leuneso	Dunkirk	3-5	F M & Co
C&B Newby Hall	2841	Parkinson	K'chi	2-5	K N & Co
F Canara	3889	Kerr	K'chi	1-5	M M & Co
M Fultala	2701	Allen	Repairing		M M & Co
Q Mosaffari	1387	Molony	Jedah	12-5	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Cy of Benares	4203	Morrison, K'chi	1-5	K N & Co
3	Senator	3043	Atkinson	Havre	3-5 K Nixon & Co
4	Reichenfels	2834	Poffhart	Hamburg	3-5 Glde & Co
8	Koerber	4164	Foresti	Trieste	1-5 A L S N Co
9	Gutenfels	3551	Diedrichsen	K'chi	2-5 Glade & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3534	Valentino	Shanghai	12-5 P & O Co
15	Gorjistan	2900	Scott	Genoa	3-5 M M & Co
16	Kaiser	1718	Holdt	Z'bar	8-5 A Strandes

H W P D

Courland ...760 Ebrahim. G Ports 30-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani .....552 Shamsudin B'nagar. 2-5 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Apl	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Shah Allum s.....	Davison	Mauritius. Apr 16
	Linga s.....	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Apl 27
	Mussilia s.....	Thomson.....	Liverpool, Apl 5

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai, &c
	Clan Forbes s	cocket	Vizagapatam
	Ardmount s	McDowell ...	Calcutta
	Chupra s.....	England	Antwerp

The steamer Kola, Captain Cole, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Harport for Philadelphia, &c.
" Kaiser, for Zanibar, &c.
" Massilia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.
" Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
14	Nonsuch	Calcutta
25	Clan Macfarlane	Coast
26	Gracchus	Melbourne
27	Taroba	Straits
24	Clan Gordon	Liverpool

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. Simla arrived in London, on the afternoon of the 27th.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dunera left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 28th.

The Clan Line steamer s.s. Clan Lamont arrived at Suez, from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of the 27th.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—199 bales cotton waste, Nensey Perbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Diwardkar and Co; 24 casks condiments M Poojiajee and Son.

FOR HULL.

Umblali s—2,500 cwt cottonseed, A Khimjee; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, N Laloobhoy; 1,996 cwts rapeseed 1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 6,000 cwts linseed, Show Wallace and Co; 4,520 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sunday end Co; 4,997 cwts linseed, S C Italiana.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 225 cwts wheat, 87 cwt rapeseed, H Kanji; 2,040 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfils s—770 bales cottyn, Bomonjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 400 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 300 cwts turmeric, B Jewandas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—990 cwts linseed, 990 cwts gingellyseed, 990 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Harport s—6,700 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR GENOA.

Gosjistan s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Tejpal and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	7	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbherwada	23	20	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	8	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	11	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	14
G Mahim and Worli	5	7	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown Hospitals	0	6	15
Total	67	59	146
Total plague deaths to date	142,812		
Same date last year	39	40	118

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
13	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

April, 28th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	34	54	8
B	133	114	26
C	26	137	45
D	40	31	6
E	149	164	22
F & G	45	2	1
Total to date	387	502	108
Total rats killed			889

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWRING—April 22, at Mari Kuppam, the wife of P. F. Bowring, of a daughter.

HILLIAR—April 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of Sergt.-Major R. J. Hilliar, M. I. School, of a son.

HARTLEY—April 20, at Kurseong, the wife of J. M. Hartley, Public Works Accounts, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ALDERSON—STISTED—April 23, at St. George's Hanover Square, Captain E. W. Alderson, Army Service Corps, son of the late Rev. Edwin Alderson M. A., to Caroline Frances Heathcote (Carey), eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Stisted, 13th (Somerset) Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

KELLEY—April 18, at Sea, on board the City of Paris, William Richards Kelley, Manager, Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Co., Duklingia-Moriani, Assam.

HARDING—April 14, at Simla, of dysentery, Dr. Annie Harding of S. Stephen's Mission Hospital, Delhi, aged 40 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water 11-29m., 11-28a. Low water, 4-54m., 5-20a.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Somersets vs. Grant Medical College, Marine lines; Worcesters vs. B. E. S. Inst., Gymkhana Maidan.

Alcock Ashdown and Co., meeting opposite Victoria Docks, 4-30 p. m.

Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 6 p. m.

High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting.

Excelsior Cinematrograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3-1m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, May 1.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of 17th ultimo, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Orient Theatre, adjourned extraordinary general meeting, office of Sir D. M. Petit, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-11a. Low water, 5-28m., 6-2a.

Saturday, May 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Annual meeting, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Albert Hall, Waudby Road, 5-25 p.m. Opening ceremony, Spring Mill, Dadar, 5-30 p.m. Band, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-5m., 0-51a. Low water, 6-1m., 6-42a.

Sunday, May 3.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-41m., 1-30a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-21a.

Monday, May 4.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m., High water, 1-16m., 2-9a. Low water 7-7m., 6-0a.

Tuesday, May 5.—Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 1-50m., 2-49a. Low water, 7-41m. 8-42a.

Life is but short, therefore be just and prudent, and make the most of it.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—H. H. the Nawab of Cambay has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow at Tardeo.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Wageshwari fair will be held at Parel to-day and will last for four days.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET TRUSTS CASE FUND.—The subscriptions to the fund organised to defray the expenses of the tritstees of the Parsi Punchayet Trtists, in the suit brought against them in the Bombay High Court, now amount to Rs. 13,184.

A NEW MILL AT DADAR.—The ceremony of starting the engines of the Spring Mills, built at Naigaum, Dadar, by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, will be performed on Saturday afternoon next.

A PARSI THEOSOPHIST AT RANGOON.—Mr. Jehangir Jamsetji Vimadalal, a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, an able lecturer and eminent Theosophist, received an invitation from the Parsis of Rangoon to visit their town. He has accepted the invitation, and is to deliver lectures at Rangoon on the Zorosstrian religion and on Theosophy.

BHAVNAGAR ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY.—His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar has been pleased to grant a concession to Mr. Kantilal Sakarlal Desai, of the Baroda Electric Syndicate, for the supply of electricity to Bhavnagar. The promoter is expected to begin the work soon and the Tramway line will be running between the station, city and port before January next.

POLICE NOTICE.—A hundi, a brass thali, some G. C. Notes, some umbrellas, some sovereigns, a silver card case, 4 casks cement, cigarettes and tobacco, a cart axle, condys fluid, a silver watch and chain, two parcels of groceries, a small purse, some articles of clothing, a child's cap, a spanner, some cigars, and a bicycle have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.—Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer of Bombay, has applied for leave for six months. In view of the zealous and arduous services rendered by him during the last seven years, with only one month's privilege leave during that period, the Municipal Commissioner has recommended that Dr. Turner be granted six months' leave on full pay and allowances.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

Polka	Boshaft
Overture	Fra Diavolo
Selection	The Bohemian Girl
Valse	Avant La Bal
Selection	A Country Girl
New Dancing	La Kraquette
	Ziehrer
	Auber
	Balfe
	Coote
	Monckton
	Clerice

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening, when Col. A. S. Jayakar, I.M.S., was proposed to the chair in the absence of the President, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced:—

From Bombay—(Techno Chemical Laboratory, Girgaum)—Plague and its Rational Treatment.

From Calcutta.—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXXIII, Part I, Nos. I—IV.

Notes on the Shrine of Taunsa.

Description of the Jam-i-Chihil Kalid.

From Paris.—Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee III, Mars 1908.

From Berlin—Zeitschrift for Ethnologie, Heft II, 1908.

From St. Petersbourg—Bulletin de L'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, VI Serie, Nos. 3. 4, and 5 of 1908.

Die Sprache der Armenischen Zigeumer, Vol VIII, No. 5.

From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. XII, Nos. 2 and 3.

From Washington—Report on the Progress and Condition of the U. S. National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1907.

The Plague of Mexico, by Walter Hough.

From New Haven—Journal of the American Oriental Society, Twenty-eight Volume, Second Half.

From Berkeley.—University of California Publications in American Archæology and Ethnology, Vol. 6, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, Segunda Epoca, Tomo IV, Num. II.

From Wien—Revue Internationale d'Ethnologie et de Linguistique, Band III, Heft 2, 1908.

Mittteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, XXXVI Band VI. Heft.

Annalen des K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums, Band XXI, No. 3—4.

From Montevideo—Anales del Museo Nacional de Montevideo, Tomo. III, Entregs III.

From Martinus Nijhoff—Bijdragen tot de laal-Land-En Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie, Zevende Volgreeks, Zevende Deel and Zesde Deel.

From Cracovie.—Extrait du Bulletin de L'Academie des Sciences de Cracovie Fevrier, 1908.

The following paper was then read:—"An Account of Kudavakkalagers," by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

A BOON TO MOTORISTS.

The fall in the price of rubber may be regretted by those who are engaged in rubber planting, but to motorists the news must be very welcome. At the end of last year the Tyre Company gave motorists the first benefit of the reduction in the raw material, and now the famous Dunlop Company comes along with the announcement that from the 1st of May further very substantial reductions have been made in the price of their deservedly popular tyres. Motorists certainly have no reason to complain of the manner in which they are being treated by this Company, who have given them at the earliest possible moment the full advantage of the fall in rubber. It speaks well for the management of the Company that their commitments were such that they were in a position to at once take advantage in the fall of the raw materis'. The success of the Dunlop Company in India is marvellous, but it is a success that is well deserved. It has always been the policy of the Company to supply only the best, and results have proved that this is the best policy. The new list will be issued on the 1st of May and can be had on application to any motor dealers.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The annual report on the British Army for the year ending September 30, 1907 with which in incorporated the annual report on recruiting, was issued from the War Office on Monday.

This state that the number of recruits who joined the Regular Army, excluding re-enlisted men and those for Colonial corps, for the twelve months under review, amounted to 34,916 and for Militia to 28,575.

The total for the Regular Army shows a decrease of 1,494, as compared with the previous twelve months, while that for Militia shows a falling off of 157.

It is pointed out that the decrease for the Regular Army may be attributed to the fact that cavalry recruiting was largely restricted throughout the year, that few artillery drivers were required, and that recruiting for the regiments, battalions of which had been disbanded, was entirely closed for the greater part of the year. The report continues: "The experiment referred to in the last year's report of sending recruits to local dentists proved so satisfactory that it was decided to extend the system, and funds were specially provided for the purpose. The arrangements made are working satisfactorily, with the result that a considerable percentage of recruits, who would otherwise have been lost to the service, have been enabled to enlist."

Dealing with the question of civil employment the report states: "The Army Council have had under consideration the advisability of more fully advising large employers of labour of the numbers and qualifications of soldiers about to be discharged, and it is hoped that when the system has been got into thorough working order employers may be induced to apply more readily to the several employment agencies to obtain the labour required. The steps which have been taken to give serving soldiers technical instruction in certain trades should lead to beneficial results. If serving soldiers would avail themselves of the facilities given them to fit themselves for employment, they would find it far easier to get work on their return to civil life."

MRS. MANIFOLD, wife of the Civil Surgeon of Dehra Dunn, has been bitten by her dog. She left immediately for Kasauli, to be treated at the Pasteur Institute.

STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

Tragic, Personal, and Humorous.

THE magazines for April come tumbling in one after the other. What a strange world it would be if all the men and women discussed in them were to come together in the room where the magazines lie on the table! That cannot be. But let us glance at them as they pass through these pages.

Here is a tragedy at Bath. Mrs. Coke, of Norfolk was at Bath, but was soon to join her husband at Holkham. After taking the waters one day, she became ill, and died. We find a picture of her beauty in death in Mrs. Stirling's "Fresh Light on Coke of Norfolk," in the new, "Nineteenth Century."

MRS. COKE'S BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

"The doctor seems to think it was a Kind of Fitt, but I think it was Natural Decay!" explains her friend, to whom the forty-five years of Mrs. Coke's life appear a vast age; then, with an unconsciously dramatic touch, she adds: 'The sunshine was very bright, and it shone so upon her wonderful hair, the Toast of Almack's, which fully covered the greater part of the bed, that her's was indeed the face of an Angel set round with gold." And thus for three hours the dying woman lay, while not all the ministrations of her friends could rouse her to consciousness; then her gentle spirit passed peacefully from the world.

"In a forgotten box at the back of an old cupboard, where they were no doubt placed by a daughter's hand, have been found the papers which described that closing scene of a blameless life. The faded writing of over a century ago must once have been wet with tears for her loss, and the tresses of bright hair which they enfold were cut in bitter grief from the head which they had graced.

Here is one letter which lies wrapped about them:—"'I loved her dearly—who indeed did not?'—and happy was I in the cordial return of her affection. She came to me whenever she was able as to an old friend who had loved her from her childhood, and with whom she could talk over the recollections of former happy days. Even so late as Friday last she sett with me two hours, in tranquil yet animated spirits, telling me how much her health had improved, and how comfortable she felt. . . . Little did I think I should never see her again! Yet I have the satisfaction that the last time I did see her she was composed and at ease. Her sweet countenance will ever remain in my memory, expressive as it was of every kind and friendly sentiment in a mind at peace—such peace as her innocent and virtuous soul deserved to enjoy. You have heard that she felt no pain, she was insensible of her end, which to a virtuous mind is a happy circumstance, as being an exemption from suffering. . . . It is surely from the course of our lives and not from the transitory feelings of our last moments that God will judge us. . . .

A LETTER AND TRESSES OF HAIR.

"'Yet I ought to tell you that she was probably not unaware, in general thoughts at least, that her end might be approaching. In my first conversation with Mr. Coke he told me that she had expressed her resignation either to live or die, and had said that she was not afraid of death, because she "was not conscious that she had ever done an injury to anyone." If she had not been too modest and diffident of herself she might have added that she had done much good to many; but what she had done will be known and rewarded in a better world than this. To all her daughters it must be a severe blow, and to her poor little baby Eliza, who was just rising to an age which most demands a mother's care, it is a deprivation deeply to be lamented. With what delight did she talk of her little girl, and what a beautiful description did she give of every perfection of mind and body which she saw springing up in this dear child. . . . But for Mr. Coke I feel the greatest concern, the loss to him is impassable, such a wife as she had been few men ever possessed, and he knew her value.'"

MR. GLADSTONE'S PERSONAL SPELL.

"Mr. Gladstone at Oxford" is a most interesting article in the "Cornhill." "Mr. Gladstone arrived in the afternoon, and was brought by the Warden into the coffee-room to be introduced to the Fellows. M.B. had expressed in vigorous terms his conviction that he could not conscientiously meet Mr. Gladstone, but had been persuaded to join in the reception. Directly Mr. Gladstone heard his name he said, 'Ah, Professor, it is one of the charms of Oxford that one meets at every moment someone with whose name in some branch of learning one has long been familiar.' M.B. beamed with obvious pleasure, and at once surrendered to the spell. Soon after I saw him trotting about after Mr. Gladstone with the sugar and cream-jug. The other person whom Mr. Gladstone singled out for attention was the great academic champion of the Liberal Unionist cause."

T. R. also notices this. Unconscious of certain passages at arms that other Professors, when he entered the room and saw who was there, was going to sit down at a distance; but Mr. Gladstone seized him and began, 'Oxford is too interesting! I did not expect to have the opportunity of meeting you,' and with this he led his opponent to a sofa and began to take a lesson in the Law of the Constitution."

R. L. S'S PAPERCHASE.

Robert Louis Stevenson taking part in a Sunday paperchase is depicted in the "Chronicle" of the London Missionary Society by Rev. W. E. Clarke, who was in Samoa with the novelist. Mrs. Clarke reprimanded him, and suggested he should express his contrition.

"What would Samoa be like without a Sabbath?" she said. "Have you no thought of the effect of your conduct upon the natives, who regard you as a Christian man? And do you think you have set a dignified example

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The "Madras Mail":—Mr. Haldane has been quite facetious about the interesting event which happened on the 1st April. His Territorial Army then first saw the light of day. The mother, he assures us, is doing as well as could be expected, and the infant is lusty and promising. In every part of the country, he averred, the response to the call for men to form the Territorial units had been unstintingly and ungrudgingly made. Nothing could have been finer than the way in which the country, without distinction of Party, had come forward to co-operate in the task. Mr. Haldane is particularly grateful to the great employers of labour, and to Mr. Balfour, as leader of the Opposition in Parliament. But surely there was never any solid reason for supposing that opposition to any well thought out scheme for improving and strengthening the Army would come from such quarters. Selfpreservation is one of the first laws of Nature, and operates with great employers of labour as with ordinary folk. It is because there are doubts in the minds of many Military Officers, of experience and position, as to how Mr. Haldane's scheme will work in practice that there are public misgivings as to the actual condition of the Army. Mr. Haldane has been loud, in his assurances that everything is all right and that he has made no proposition that has not been confirmed by his "expert" Army Council. There it seems to us, is the *fons et origo* of disquiet Who are the Army Council? Three or four estimable officers enough, but who certainly are not entitled to claim all the intelligence of the Army on such a question as Army Reform. Presumably they owe their appointments to the Council to the War Minister for the time being, and there is more than suspicion, founded on experience, that the Council has a *prima facie* inclination to make its corporate opinions square with those of the War Minister who happens to be in office.

Mr. Arnold-Forster has just been making some amusing revelations in this direction, which seem to require fuller explanation than they have had in Parliament. He pertinently asks how it is that the Council held one view about the Artillery branch of the Service in 1905 and another, and opposite, view in 1907. Such a change of opinion could only by brought about by some extraordinary pressure, either from circumstances or individuals. As is known, Mr. Haldane set out on his quest for Army reform by boldly announcing that he was about to cut down expenditure. That was a *sine qua non* and no doubt he requested the Army Council to assist him in that work. Another part of his programme was:—"I am going to reduce the Army, but, at the same time, I am going to make it stronger and more efficient." It was not particularly wise, perhaps, to make such a boast, which involves contradictions in terms as well as reflections on the management of the Army Council before Mr. Haldane became War Minister. But Mr. Haldane is evidently proud of his work, and points to the fact that he has reduced the Regular Army by 20,000 men. We are not sure that in the present aspect of political affairs in Europe the country would not have felt more grateful to him if he had been able to say:—"Well, after mature consideration, we deemed it wise not to reduce the Army; the disinclination of other powers to reduce armaments has compelled us to keep our own forces at their maximum strength." Of course there would not have been such a large surplus in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the Empire would have felt a greater sense of security. The public is willing to give Mr. Haldane credit for an honest endeavour to reduce Army expenditure, but whether the endeavour has been wisely exercised is another matter.

In the meantime, he will not inspire public confidence by sneering at "old-fashioned Regular Officers," who adversely criticise his scheme. Amongst the old-fashioned is Lord Roberts himself, under whom Mr. Haldane's "experts" served in South Africa a few years ago. Lord Roberts' experience, like that of the experts, is therefore up to date. Lord Roberts has expressed a decided opinion as to the inadequacy of Mr. Haldane's scheme for providing efficient Artillery for the Territorial Army. There can be no doubt that Lord Roberts' opinion on a question like that would be respected by the best Generals of the day, English or foreign, and, that being so, his criticism should be taken to heart and not pooh-poohed. A retired Indian General, who served under Lord Roberts in India, was recently asked whether he could form an idea how Mr. Haldane's scheme was going to work in practice. His language was decidedly vigorous. He not only condemned the scheme but went so far as to suggest what should be done to its author to prevent his committing further public mischief! At the last moment, Mr. Haldane found it expedient to throw a sop to the Volunteers by way of inducing them to enrol in the Territorial Army. The Government have decided to set an example to employers, and give facilities for a 15 days' Camp to men in their employ, and allow them their civilian pay while in Camp. The restrictions with regard to family men serving in Camp have also been relaxed. These were wise concessions and have tended to remove the objections which many Volunteers felt before entering the constituted Territorial Army. The late Volunteer Force, mustering about a quarter of a million had been in existence for just one half of a century, having been raised in 1858.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS IN AGRA.

Reviewing the condition of affairs which exists in Agra in connection with the Municipality "X" writing in Capital has the following pertinent remarks:—

"If all this is true, it is a scandal that should be stopped at once. We are not saying whether it be true or not; but it is hardly likely that such a statement would appear in a memorial of this kind without being based on fact. A secretary of a Municipality, who always stays at the club and seldom attends office, must naturally expect to find himself the object of indignant criticism. But perhaps this gentleman has been maligned. For his sake we trust that what has been said can be explained, or certainly he must mend his ways.

"The memorial is a long one of 17 pages printed foolscap, and the facts disclosed therein are of a nature which lend themselves to lengthy comment. It is impossible, however, to examine the whole. The general impression left on our mind by a perusal of the memorial is that municipal affairs in Agra are in a scandalously corrupt, oppressive and inefficient condition. Correspondence of the public even on ordinary business and complaints is said to be rarely answered, and when it is only after unreasonable delay and many reminders. Moreover the answers when given are generally vague and unsatisfactory, provoking further correspondence. The Secretary is stated to be an old man; we do not know how old he is, and in fact know nothing whatever about him; but old men are out of place as secretaries of municipalities.

"Then again we are told that the wishes and feelings of the people are never taken into consideration when the municipality undertakes even most important schemes. This, it is asserted, is fully illustrated by the fact that, though such an important scheme as that of Freeganj involving expenditure of lakhs of rupees and affecting the best interests of the people, especially the traders, has been undertaking the people, have not been taken into confidence, and their interests scarcely taken into consideration. All this amounts to a direct charge against the efficiency of the existing Municipal Commissioners; and it would really seem that nothing but a clean sweep out of every body at present on the board, will effect any adequate reform. What Sir John Hewett will do, we cannot say. He has the reputation, however, of being a strong man, by no means disposed to tolerate incapables, and we trust he will consider the Agra Municipality worthy of his very special attention. Because, if he doesn't, we shall hear more about this matter. It is quite clear that local feeling is running high, and when this is the case no wise administrator can afford in these days to neglect symptoms which may yield to mild treatment, but on the contrary may require the surgeon's knife courageously applied."

REFORMING A NATIVE FESTIVAL.

The "Hindu":—The Periyapalaiyam festival is notorious in Madras for the epidemic of cholera which it brings into the city every year. Periyapalaiyam is in the Tiruvallur Taluq of the Chingleput District, at a distance of about 25 miles from Madras. A festival is held here annually on five successive Sundays, beginning from the 1st Sunday in the Tamil month of "Audi" (falling generally in July or August) and is attended by 25,000 to 30,000 pilgrims on the principal day. The bulk of these pilgrims go from Madras city. The festival takes place at a time of the year when cholera is rife. The pilgrims go in their thousands and return with cholera germs in millions. The water-supply for the festival has always been a matter of difficulty. The President of the District Board of Chingleput reported to the Sanitary Board that the festival taking place so near Madras and being attended by crowds of people from the city, it was of the greatest importance that every possible precaution should be taken to ensure that the water-supply was free from contamination. Until 1907, the water required for bathing and drinking purposes was for the most part taken from pits dug in the riverbed, but this has since been prohibited on sanitary grounds. Arrangements have, therefore, to be made now to supply water from wells. On the advice and suggestion of Mr. Chatterton, the Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries, an estimate was prepared for the installation of an oil engine capable of discharging 325 gallons per minute, calculated at the rate of 10 gallons of water a day for each pilgrim. The total cost is estimated at Rs.11,450. The District Boards anctioned the estimate. The District Board agreed with Mr. Chatterton that the tank should be of cast iron and not of masonry. The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, on the other hand, thought that a masonry tank with cut stone or Cuddapah slab platform and revetment wil be sufficient. The Sanitary Engineer observed that the masonry reservoir could not be recommended and that the design given was sure to leak at the junction of the 9 inch concrete bottom with side walls. The Sanitary Board remark:—"A cast-iron tank for storage purposes is preferred by all except the Sanitary Commissioner who proposes a masonry tank with cut stone or Cuddapah slab platform and revetment. The Sanitary Engineer considers that a masonry tank is sure to leak at the junction of the concrete bottom with side walls and thinks that the supply from a single well will be insufficient. He is of opinion that the pump would be better placed outside than directly over the well and suggests that the well be covered to prevent contamination. He points out that the plan of carrying the discharge pipes, 12 feet above ground, is unnecessary and unsightly. As, however, the matter is urgent, he recommends that the proposals be approved, subject to the substitution of a cast-iron for a masonry tank. The proposals having been approved by the Sanitary Board, subject to the Sanitary Engineer's suggestions, the Government have approved of the proposals of the District Board. We hope the effect of carrying out the scheme at an early date will be to relieve Madras from the infection of plague which threatens it every year.

LIGHTING CALCUTTA.

The "Indian Daily News":—We have on more than one occasion, during recent weeks, suggested to the Calcutta Corporation that the obvious method of disentangling itself from the lighting contract muddle was to reconsider everything *de novo*. Upon the top of inadequate specifications and hazy tenders, the Commissioners last week saddled themselves with a palpably ridiculous resolution binding themselves to accept a tender, one of the terms of which the Chairman, in a speech delivered twenty minutes before, had publicly repudiated! These were, surely, sufficient reasons for beginning afresh. But they are not considered to be so by our local pundits. It, therefore, devolves upon us to suggest another reason, which must be considered conclusive. The contract is illegal; because the negotiations that led up to it are illegal. Whatever be its final form it can be upset whenever a rival tenderer or a ratepayer of the city of Calcutta cares to do so This is how the further development has taken place The lighting of Calcutta necessitates the signing of a contract, running into an expenditure of five lakhs or more of rupees every year. But the Calcutta Municipal Act has laid down very stringent rules respecting the expenditure of large sums of money. The two particular paragraphs that blow the present "general" acceptance of the contract to pieces are clauses (2) and (3) of Section 88. They run as follows:—

(2) In every case in which the acceptance of a tender would involve an expenditure exceeding ten thousand rupees, the General Committee shall place before the Corporation the specifications, conditions and estimates and all the tenders received, specifying the particular tender (if any) which they recommend for acceptance.

(3) In every case in which the acceptance of a tender would involve an expenditure exceeding one lakh of rupees, the Corporation shall submit to the Local Government the specifications, conditions and estimates, and all the tenders received, specifying the particular tender (if any) which they recommend for acceptance.

Now this lays down in clear and simple language the course that must be adopted in the case of so large a contract as that dealing with the lighting of the city. The specifications, conditions, estimates and all the tenders received must first be placed before the Corporation not by a Special Committee appointed *ad hoc*, but by the General Committee, and the General Committee must indicate which tender they recommend for acceptance. As regards the lighting *affaire* the General Committee has never made an appearance on the scene at all. Before the draft advertisement was placed before the Corporation in April last year, and before the tenders were submitted to the Corporation, the General Committee should have considered the matter. They did not. They were superseded illegally by the Special Committee. Furthermore, they should have made a recommendation to the Corporation. This also they did not do. By the employment of one of those Special Committees, of whose presence in the Corporation we have so frequently complained, the Chairman and the Commissioners have for twelve months been winding themselves into ever deepening muddle and perplexity. How Sir Charles Allen proposes to shepherd his flock out of the quagmire into which he has led them, we feel it would be an impertinent presumption to prophesy! The only practicable way is to retrace their steps and begin again. At one time we said this was necessary on broad grounds of public policy. Now we urge it on a ground that will appeal more strongly to a Corporation that is fatally inclined to ignore or deride public policy. We urge it on the sole and sufficient ground that the position in which the Corporation has placed itself is quite and irrefragibly illegal.

RADICALISM VERSUS IMPERIAL PASSPORTS.

[BY S. M. MITRA.]

THE announcement made last January that a settlement had been reached in the Transvaal regarding the registration of British-Indians and other Asiatics who have a legitimate domicile in that country was received with the greatest satisfaction by the Imperial Government, and a feeling of relief was felt by all interested, because the situation was becoming acute. The settlement was so long postponed that some harm to Imperial interests had already been done. The British-Indians, who had already returned to India against their will, cannot have carried back any friendly regard to the imperial Government who had deserted them, and the sympathetic meetings held in India for the Transvaal British-Indians afford evidence of the solidarity of Indian views on the treatment accorded to their fellow-countrymen. But the lately-published Transvaal Blue-books, Cd. 3,887 of January and Cd. 3,892 of February, show that for India and Indians the whole matter of their admission to the Transvaal is not yet terminated, and that the arrangement which has been agreed to, namely, that certain Indians are to be admitted on some system of "temporary permits"—in a word, of "passports"—is one of a very extraordinary character, considering that it is to have effect within the British Empire. The case cannot be properly understood without reference to the official documents. On April 1, 1907, Lord Selborne reported to Lord Elgin his assent to the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, No. 2 of 1907; and he hoped that it might be brought into force so as to check the illicit and unauthorised influx of Asiatics into the Transvaal, which was then proceeding at an alarming rate. The Act was not disallowed by the Imperial Government, though Lord Elgin placed it on record that they did not consider the position of Asiatics lawfully resident in the Transvaal, satisfactory: he expressed the hope that that position might be improved. As the Settlements has closed the troubles of the Asiatics resident in the Transvaal, it requires no further discussion. Attention must be concentrated on the future admission of Indians to the Transvaal. On August 15, 1907, Lord Selborne assented to the Immigrants Restriction Act, No. 15 of 1907, which placed restrictions on Immigration into the Transvaal provided for the removal of prohibited immigrants and others, and for an Immigration Department. In sending it to England for his Majesty's approval, he enclosed a report by his Attorney-General, explaining the Act, Section 2 (4), containing part of the definition of "prohibited immigrant," was thus explained: "The intention is to bring within the definition of prohibited immigrant Asiatic newcomers who are not eligible for registration under Act 2 of 1907, and who have hitherto been kept out by the refusal of permits under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, as also Asiatics who have temporarily left the Colony in order to evade compliance with that Act may afterwards attempt to re-enter the Colony," etc., etc. On October 10 Lord Elgin asked for Mr. Morley's views on this Act, more particularly with regard to Section 2 (4). Lord Elgin pointed out that the practical effect of this sub-section would be to prevent the further immigration into the Transvaal of British-Indians or other Asiatics. He did not propose to raise any objection to it, as the competence of the Colonial Legislature and Government to restrict further immigration by means of legislation similar to that already adopted in other Self-Governing Colonies had not been disputed, and, moreover, in the interests of the British-Indians themselves, it was probably desirable, in view of the state of colonial feeling, that further immigration should be restricted. Thus Lord Elgin did not propose to make any exceptions to the universality of the proposed restrictions on the further immigration of British-Indians. Mr. Morley, however, saw that Sub-section 2 (4) introduced a principle unparalled in legislation sanctioned for other Self-Governing Colonies, as it would perpetuate an arrangement introduced in very special circumstances, and would debar from entry into the Transvaal British subjects who would be free to enter any other colony by proving themselves capable of passing the educational tests for immigrants. He saw that it would, for instance, permanently exclude members of learned professions and graduates of European Universities of Asiatic origin who might in future wish to enter the colony: also that the Act might work grave injustice since British-Indian subjects who had before 1902 acquired domicile in the Transvaal, but, having temporarily left the colony, had not yet registered themselves, might be debarred from re-entry. The Government of India had no criticisms to offer on the Immigration Restriction Act, if the Act 2 of 1907 preserved the rights possessed by Indians under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1903. Mr. Morley, writing to Lord Elgin, admitted the principle that the Colonial Government must be allowed to restrict Asiatic immigration by legislation similar to that of other Self Governing Colonies. But he observed that the Sub-section 2 (4) would "exclude perpetually from a portion of his Majesty's dominions all British-Indian subjects, however high their social status or educational attainments, who had not already acquired domiciliary rights," and that, as regards Asiatics, the "educational test," which had elsewhere been found sufficient to exclude undesirable immigrants, would in the Transvaal be a dead letter. He presumed that, as the Colonial Government might under Act 2 of 1907, grant temporary permits, this power would, if occasion arose, be used to prevent such a gross scandle as the exclusion from the Colony of ruling Chiefs, Indians of distinguished position, and high officials of Asiatic descent, on the ground that they are "undesirable immigrants." He asked for a definite assurance from the Colonial Government that they had no intention of refusing access to Asiatics of this type. He drew Lord Elgin's attention to the unfortunate effect upon public opinion in India which Act 15 must produce. He had not understood, when Act 2 of 1907 was under discussion, that the forthcoming Immigration Restriction Bill would be so framed as to perpetuate the exclusion from the Colony of all future Asiatic immigrants without distinction. He asked Lord Elgin to impress upon the Transvaal Government the very strong objections from an Imperial point of view, to Sub-Section 2 (4). Lord Elgin, telegraphing to Lord Selborne, assumed that the grant of temporary permits under Section 17 of 2 of 1907 would not be discontinued, and he asked from the latter's Ministers a specific assurance that there is no intention of refusing access as visitors to ruling Chiefs, Indians of distinguished position, or high officials of Asiatic decent. Lord Selborne replied that his Ministers gladly gave the assurance asked for. Mr. Morley heard with satisfaction that "the Colonial Ministers have given the desired assurance as to the admission to the colony of Indian visitors of distinguished position," and on December 19 Lord Elgin allowed Act 15 of 1907 to be brought into operation. The official papers have been quoted for the sake of accuracy. The practical result is that only British-Indians of superior standing will be admitted to the Transvaal, as visitors, under "temporary permits." Let us consider the result both with regard to these passports and as to the Indians admissible. For certain residents of a part of the British Empire passports will be required for admission to another part of that Empire. Why even Russia does not require this from her subjects. The Mohammedans of Bokhara and Khiva, portions of the Russian Empire, are not restricted in moving about within that Empire. Again, consider America. The negro, admittedly the lowest form of humanity, is allowed to move about the United States as freely as any white person; he is in the full sense a citizen. Any of the subjects of the Sultan may travel from Constantinople to Mecca without passport. Russia and Turkey, backward countries, require passports from foreigners only, not from their subjects; our Imperial Government have agreed to passports being required within the Empire. Is this the boasted Imperialism, Liberalism, civilisation of England? The British workman can get a passport to Russia and Turkey, and stay there; the British-Indian can travel in despotic Russia or barbarous Turkey by asking the India Office for a passport, which he is granted; but if he wishes to visit the Transvaal, where his countryman have shed their blood in hoisting the British flag, he is not sure of getting a passport thither. Liberalism and "passports within the Empire" sound an absurd combination; in practice it is found that the Liberal Government have taken up that inconsistent position. Is it meant, in short, that the inferior Indian is not to be admitted to the Transvaal, even as a visitor, because he has a brown skin? What kind of citizenship of the British Empire does the inferior Indian then possess? Are there two kinds of citizenship, one of British India, the other of the British Empire? Where does Liberalism or Imperialism come in?

Now, as to the Indians who are to be admissible to the Transvaal. Where is the line to be drawn, and how is the exclusion to be worked? The assurance obtained by Mr. Morley is so vague that it will not command much confidence in India. Educated India is entitled to know what the expressions really mean. Why should only distinguished Indians or high officials get passports? Would an ex-M. P. or a Calcutta Barrister be admitted? What is distinction? Would it include valour displayed on the battlefield, or wisdom in the Council Chamber? Would a brown Cambridge Wrangler or Doctor of Science come within the definition or would it be left to the discretion of the Transvaal authorities to decide on the merits of each case, while the applicant for admission waits at the port for the Transvaal? The whole matter is not finished; and it is very desirable that it should be completed on liberal lines. The British-Indian, contemplating a visit to the Transvaal, should know before leaving India whether he will be admitted to the Transvaal: he should not be liable to rebuff, after having undertaken his voyage. The truth is that "distinction" or "high official position" is too high a standard: no such standard is required for English visitors to Russia or Turkey: respectability and the expenses constitute a proper working standard, if a system of passports is to be enforced. If a system more rigorous than that required by Russia and Turkey is established, all India will soon know, and another cry of British injustice to India will be raised. Sympathy must be felt for Mr. Morley that he, a staunch Liberal, has to handle a question of passports for British-Indians within an Empire of Freedom and Liberty, but he will unwittingly add another cause to the present unrest in India if he does not soon obtain at least reasonable terms in the Transvaal passport system for his 300 millions of wards in India.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

SERIOUS RIOT IN CALCUTTA.

Three Eurasians and a Mob.

On Sunday European Asylum Lane Calcutta was the scene of a serious riot over a rent dispute resulting in two of the alleged rioters being seriously wounded, and the arrest of two young men named L. DePenning and H. A. DePenning, sons of Mr. G. DePenning, who was a resident of No. 32 European Asylum Lane. It would appear that Mr. G. DePenning had lived with his family at No. 32, European Asylum Lane for several years. According to the statement of one of the accused made to a Press representative his father held a lease for six years with six years optional period of residence in the premises the landlord of which is Munshi Zulla Rahaman, a zemindar of Murshidabad who is at present residing at No. 33 in the same Lane where he owns other landed properties. The landlord who is known as Raja Miah, it is said, taking advantage of the lease being unregistered, and desirous of obtaining possession of the premises served Mr. DePenning senior with an attorney's letter requesting him to vacate the premises by the end of the current month. Having succeeded in obtaining another house Mr. DePenning proceeded on Sunday at noon to remove his furniture which was placed in three carts supplied by Mr. Lewis, the carrier. While the arrangements for removing were being proceeded with a large gathering of natives of the locality assembled, including the landlord's darwan and other representatives, some of whom, it is alleged, were armed with lathies. The latter made a claim for rent before allowing the furniture to be removed. As there was every probability of a serious breach of the peace information was sent to Taltolla Thana. A police daroga, it is said, proceeded to the scene and warned the parties, but this evidently proved ineffectual. The landlord's party took a determined stand refusing to allow the carts laden with furniture to be removed unless the rent was paid and when the two accused, assisted by another brother V. De Penning, made an attempt to move the carts they met with the resistance at the hands of the landlords party and some of the mob. The latter apparently freely used lathies, Mr. V. DePenning received a lathie below on his wrist. The other two brothers drew their revolvers which were loaded and attempted to intimidate the mob, but without avail. One of the accused who was armed with as word stick unsheathed the sword and attacked a man named Khoka who received a serious stab near the heart, and fell unconscious. The laadlord's darwan also received a serious stab in the back, while two other alleged rioters, received wounds about the head and body. Upon this the mob dispersed. The carts laden with furniture then drove away. Inspector Creais of Taltolla Thana on receipt of the news hastened to the scence and arrested the accused. The sword with which the assault was committed was found concealed under a mattress in the bed room of the premises which were removed vacated. The four injured men were removed to the Medical College Hospital were the injuries of two of them being found comparatively slight were dressed and the patients discharged. Khoka was reported to be in a precarious condition while the darwan's condition is also said to be serious. According to the story of the witnesses it would appear that one of the landlord's men on demanding rent was struck by L. DePenning with a ruler which broke. Throwing away the broken ruler, the accused drew out his revolver and his sword and attacked Khoka who had remonstrated with him, wounding him in the chest. The darwan whilst running away was also attacked with the sword and wounded on the back. The other accused also used a ruler and drew a revolver. Some of the witnesses deposed to hearing the sound of the firing of a revolver. Inspector Creais, who obtained possession of the revolvers found them loaded but none of the chambers had been discharged. All the witnesses stated that the landlord's men had from the outset resisted the removal of the furniture till the rent due was paid, but the assault was started by the accused and the mob took no part in retaliating. Several lathies alleged to have been used in the riot have been secured by the police who are proceeding with the enquiry.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

In reference to the Committee's resolution of 17th March last sanctioning the filing of suits against Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Sons for damage done to certain gas lamps on the Queen's Road, the Commissioner forwarded a letter from the Municipal Solicitors, and asked for sanction to the claims being foregone. The solicitors in their letter stated: "With reference to your No. G/321 of 6th instant, we have the honour to state that we have very carefully considered the report of the Sub-Committee, dated the 29th February 1908, in this matter and we understand from this report that the Sub-Committee's opinion is that the claim can only be supported by virtue of Section 332 of the Municipal Act. We however must point out that, if this be so, the amount of the expenses to be paid can only be determined under Section 504 of the Municipal Act and within the time limited by that section. This being so, the damages to these gas lamps having been done on the 9th January 1907 and 23rd March 1907, respectively, we fear that proceedings under Section 504 would certainly in the present case be held to be time barred, and under these circumstances we wait your further instructions in this matter before instituting proceedings herein. We return the file of papers sent us for reference."

Mr. Joseph Baptista proposed the filing of suits against Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Company, under Section 491.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Sub-Committee, appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 26, dated the 1st April 1908, to consider and report on the Commissioner's letter No. 39926, dated the 28th March 1908, regarding proposals for strengthening the superior staff of the Executive Engineer's Department, stated: "We have carefully considered the proposal in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, and are of opinion that the staff requires strengthening in the manner proposed by the Commissioner so as to render it capable to cope with the growing work of the Department which will be rendered more arduous when the revised Bye-laws now under consideration are brought into force. We therefore beg to recommend that sanction be given, under Section 79 of the Municipal Act, to the Schedule of Establishment of the Executive Engineer's Department being varied as proposed from the beginning of July next, subject to the Corporation's sanction to the creation of the new appointments of 1 Superintendent Building Branch and 1 Superintendent Road Branch, the emoluments of which exceed Rs. 200 per mensem."

Mr. Baptista in a minute stated:—I agreed to these proposals because I was told that the staff is bound to calculate the strength of the materials used and required in order to fix the dimensions, etc. If such work be undertaken by the Department then obviously the staff is inadequate. I am however of opinion that in undertaking such work the Municipality is practically designing the structures for the owners. This ought to be entirely beyond the duties of the Municipal officers. The dimensions, etc., ought to be laid down by bye-laws, the Municipal Officers ought to see that these bye-laws are complied with. The present system seems to me to be highly unsatisfactory and disputes regarding dimensions and calculations are bound to arise. The system also places the builders somewhat at the mercy of inspectors. The proposal's aim at separating the amalgamated Building and Road Branch into Building Branch and Road Branch. The staff of the amalgamated Building and Road Branch is 3 Superintendents, 12 Inspectors and 12 Assistant Inspectors. The proposed Building Branch above will consist of 4 Superintendents 21 Inspectors and 12 Assistant Inspectors. The proposed Road Branch consists of 1 Superintendent 7 Inspectors and 7 Assistant Inspectors. The two therefore consist of 5 Superintendents, 28 Inspectors and 19 Assistant Inspectors. This is an increase of 2 Superintendents 16 Inspectors and 7 Assistant Inspectors. But with regard to this increase it must be noted that at present the Plague Commissioner employs a staff of 1 Special Assistant Engineer on Rs. 300 and 10 Inspectors. This staff will disappear and be absorbed in the proposed Building and Road Branches. The subordinate staff, too, is increased but this is indispensable. The present cost of the amalgamated staff is Rs. 42,840. The total increased expenditure is Rs. 56,444 or making allowance for the Plague Commissioner's staff an increase of Rs. 29,444.

Mr. Edwards proposed that the report be approved and adopted. The motion was agreed to.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance by the Commissioner of tenders of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas for the supply of 1200 C. I. Ry. chairs weighing cwts. 257 at Rs. 5-4 per cwt., the aggregate cost being Rs. 1,350. The construction of two temporary wards at the Arthur Road Hospital by Mr. Alikhan Fattekhan at a cost of Rs. 2,306 was also sanctioned. The Committee also sanctioned the acceptance of a tender of Messrs. Abdulali Currimbhoy for constructing a storm water drain in Chunam Kiln Road, at a cost of Rs. 5,577.

Three tenders were received in response to an advertisement for the supply and erection of a Waygoods electric passenger lift for the Municipal Office building. The tenders of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Messrs. John Fleming and Co., and Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., were for Rs. 9,950, Rs. 10,335 and Rs. 12,000 respectively. Crowder and Co. tendered for a lift manufactured by Messrs. Holt and Willets. On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the tender of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., which was the lowest of the three received, was accepted.

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LEGAL

POLICE CO...

THE HILL BURGL...

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Tyeb Alibhoy the man now known as the "Hill Burglar" was brought up on remand and charged with theft and burglary in twenty-one different places. In the police charge sheet the accused was described as a Borah, native of Dhari in the Baroda State, and his age was put down at 22 years.

The Magistrate decided to take up the charges in a group of three each.

The first charge was that on the 2nd February last he had committed the theft of a silver watch and chain valued at Rs. 40, belonging to Mr. Kavasji Bapuji Ghandhi living at Malabar Hill.

The second charge was in connection with the theft of a silver watch and chain belonging to Mr. Sorabji M. Mehta living at Altamont Road. This offence was committed on the 24th February, the value of the property being Rs. 79.

The third charge on which the accused was tried was in connection with the theft of a gold button and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 12 and belonging to Mr. H. N. Cooper.

The complainants or their agents were called to identify the property, after which evidence was led as to how the articles were pledged by the accused with Marwaris and others.

The Magistrate then questioned the accused, who said his name was Tyeb Ali.

Your Age?—Twenty-two.

Your profession?—At present a burglar.

Did you commit all these thefts?—Certainly, I did.

What have you done with the property that is not yet recovered?—All the property that I had stolen was pledged with the Marwaris but now they deny having received the same. During the last 18 months that I had been committing thefts I had entered not less than 125 bungalows and all the property and small articles that I stole from those places were pledged with two Marwaris of my acquaintance. I can't help if they deny having received it.

The Court having framed charges against the accused the latter pleaded guilty.

Mr. Sloane said that there was one previous conviction against the accused, but he would request the Court to reserve the sentence till all the cases against him were heard. Since his arrest the accused had not concealed anything from the police. He had greatly assisted the police in recovering the property by pointing out the places and persons where and with whom the property was pledged.

The Court accepted the suggestion and reserved the sentence.

The trial of the accused in other cases was then proceeded with and servants of the bungalows were produced to identify the property which the police had succeeded in recovering. The accused pleaded guilty in every case.

The following is the list of thefts in connection with which the accused was tried :—

Gold and silver rings of the value of Rs. 28, belonging to Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, stolen in January last.

A silver watch and a gold chain, valued at Rs. 33 and belonging to Mr. Edmund Vinay. The theft was committed in March last.

A Parsi coat, and sundry articles, valued at Rs 51, belonging to Mr. Ardeshir F. Darukhanawalla stolen on the 14th September, 1907.

One gold chain, a set of gold studs and links &c., valued at Rs. 215, belonging to Mr. C. Huard, stolen on the 24th November.

A silver watch and a gold brooch, valued at Rs 146, belonging to Mr. C. Burkley, stolen on 25th January last.

A metal watch and a silver chain, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to Mr. John Underson, stolen on 28th March last.

A bag containing surgical instrument valued at Rs. 75, belonging to Dr. C. A. D'Avoine, stolen on the 20th March.

A set of silver links, &c., valued at Rs. 16, property of Mr. J. C. Mody. Theft committed on the 6th April.

One gold chain, a silver watch and other articles valued at Rs. 101, belonging to Mr. L. J. Robertson, stolen on the 9th March.

A gold pin set with two diamonds, and other articles, valued at Rs. 185, belonging to Mr. E. A. Goll. The theft was committed on the 19th March.

A gold watch wristlet and other articles, valued at Rs. 340, belonging to Major P. P. Kilkelly, stolen on the 8th December.

Two gold links and one gold stud, valued at Rs. ... and belonging to Major Street, stolen on 20th February last.

Two pairs of spectacles, &c., valued at Rs. 18, belonging to Mr. W. L. Shaw, stolen in October last.

A number of razors, of the value of Rs. 17, belonging to Mr. E E. Savi, stolen on the 14th March.

A metal watch and chain, valued at Rs. 17 and belonging to Mr. Richard Andrew.

A silver watch, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to Mr. S. C. Irwin, stolen on 23rd January.

The accused also stood charged with house trespass, in that on the 26th March he entered the house of Mr. J. Mody with intent to commit theft. At the conclusion of the evidence his Worship found the accused guilty on all the counts. His Worship sentenced him to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment, being one year on each of the first 15 charges, and one day's nominal imprisonment on each of the remaining six charges. In passing sentence the Magistrate remarked that although the accused had pleaded guilty and admitted his crime, and although he had given every facility to the police in recovering the stolen property, yet it was not desirable that he should be allowed to remain at large in the city. The accused seemed to take pride in committing a number of thefts, and he boasted of having committed no less than 125 burglaries. Under the circumstances, it was necessary that the accused should be severely punished.

The accused, on hearing the sentence, broke down and said he expected a very lenient sentence in view of the fact that he had assisted the police in recovering the property. Instead of such a long term of imprisonment he would prefer to be sentenced to death.

Now we are beginning to realise the evils of overwork and to clamour for an eight hours' day; is there no one to come forward on behalf of our hospital nurses? writes a correspondent. Their normal working day is of twelve or thirteen hours (allowing for off-duty time), their work is arduous, mentally and physically, their pay is paltry, and their food plain and unvarying, if not badly served and insufficient. I have lived in hospital for six years, and have met many nurses from various institutions, so I do not speak without knowledge.

Mr. A. ...
Mr Jacob ...
taken out against ...
wood, charging him wi...
tion and defamation. Mr. ...
with Mr. Dhondi, Pleader, a...
plainant; while Mr. Motiv...
defended the accused.

The complainant stated that ...
were staying at the Prince of W...
tone Circle. On the 21st insta...
to the hotel, some of the serv...
complainant that the accused wa...
allegations against him and telling...
(the complainant) had made an att...
open his bed-room the previous nigh...
plainant then went to the billiard-roo...
seeing the accused there went up to h...
him what he meant by defaming him. But b...
had finished speaking the accused rushed at hi...
struck him all over the face. The complainant ...
out of the room to report the matter to the po...
when the accused followed him, charged him ...
with theft of £ 31, and threatened to kill him.

The accused in his defence stated that he was in the billiard-room when the complainant came up to him and said he wanted to see him for a minute. The complainant asked him if he suspected him of stealing money. The complainant prepared to assault him, but before he could do so, he (the accused) smacked him. The complainant then went out and he also did the same. He did not threaten to kill the complainant nor did he charge him with theft.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on all the charges and sentenced him to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 45, out of which Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP'S OFFICER.

Acquittal of the Accused.

Mr. T. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta delivered judgment on Monday in the case in which Captain J. S. Seobery, master of the "Irismere," charged his second officer, G. Nisbet, with having on the 19th instant refused to proceed to sea as Chief Officer, to which post he had been previously promoted by the master, and thereby disobeyed his lawful commands. The evidence showed that the "Irismere" arrived in Calcutta on the 11th instant. The accused had been signed on at Newcastle as second mate and the master had no complaint to make about him while he acted in that capacity. On the 16th April, at Calcutta the Chief Officer was discharged after the master had secured his port clearance. The next day the master told the accused that he had promoted him to be Chief Officer and he made an entry in the ship's Articles to that effect. The master deposed that the accused never replied and that he asked him to sign nothing. From the 17th to the 19th instant the accused continued to act as Second Officer and never apparently consenting to act as Chief Officer.

On the morning of that day he was called upon to perform the duties of Chief Officer but he declined. The defence subsequently cited Sections 22 and 23 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act in justification.

The Magistrate held that the accussed never consented to act as Chief Officer and no attempt was made to alter the accused's agreement. The master stated that it would have necessitated his procuring a fresh port clearance. The prosecution urged that the accused was asked to perform a lawful order and therefore came within the scope of Section 83 of the said Act. "In my opinion he was not lawfully engaged as Chief Officer and therefore is not liable to the penalties provided by that Section. Under the circumstances I acquit the accused, though I cannot say that he has my sympathy as I believe, had he been explicit with the master as his intention not to act as Chief Officer, the detention of the vessel might have been avoided."

GRAMOPHONE MUSEUM.

Preserving the Voices of Celebrities.

In future generations the Gramophone Record Department will become a recognised section of the British Museum. For the present, however, it is, so far as the public are concerned, to rest in silent obscurity.

According to the terms of the arrangement between the gramophone and Typewriter Co., and the trustees of the British Museum the records deposited in the Museum are to remain silent for fifty years. At the end of that period it is considered that the department will have records of the voices of all the greatest figures of the half century, and students will be able to awaken these voices of the past, just as they now turn up the writings of departed masters.

It appers probable that the creation of the department will establish a new standard of post-mortem distinction. The Museum authorities do not intend to be loaded up with records of men of little fame. The most scrupulous care is being exercised in the selection. There has to be a tolerable certainty that a name will go down the certuries without getting lost before its owner achieves the prond distinction of a niche in the chamber of voice records of the British Museum.

The celebrities who have achieved this distinction up to the present are particularly few, the following nearly exhausting the list: The Archbishop of Canterbury the Archbishop of Westminster, Lord Kelvin, Lord Roberts, Mme. Patti, Mme. Melba, Signor Caruso.

It was explained, however, to a "Daily Mail" representative to-day that the scheme is at present in its infancy, and that the list is being added to from time to time.

The Gramaphone Company receive suggestions from the Museum authorities with regard to the records they desire.

THE heat in Madras for the past two or three days has been abnormal. On Saturday the thermometer registered 103·4° in the shade and on Sunday, it rose with a bound and registered 109·4°. Fortunately a pleasant sea breeze in the afternoon compensated for the discomfort in the earlier part of the day.

BY THE WAY.

A FIRST OF APRIL STORY.

...Speaker, who once declared from the Chair ...it was his ambition to be the friend of every ...mber of the House, and has in this respect ...filled his most sanguine aspirations, has the ...ppy gift of humour which is most enjoyed by ...objects, whom his wit never fails to put in good ...umour with themselves. A very brilliant and popular young Radical member congratulated him when speaking to him at the side of the Chair, on his birthday. "The first of April," said Mr. Lowther, making a somewhat cruel joke at his own expense, "is an unfortunate day on which to be born." "In your case, sir," was the ready and happy rejoinder, "it has worked out with the very best results."

A HIGHLY PLACED OFFICIAL.

An amusing story of Mr. John Burns is told by "Independent" in this week's "British Congregationalist." A master on the staff of a London secondary school was accustomed to take his boys to Battersea Park for games of football and cricket. A small tip to the policeman was found a copper (if not a golden) key to the best pitches, and the small children of the district were turned off to allow the boys to play. One day the policeman saw the master and his class approaching, and began to clear the ground. His intention received a rude check. A stentorian voice from some neighbouring trees cried. "Leave those kiddies alone. The park is for them, and they shall not be turned off." And down clambered the President of the Local Government Board!

TETRAZZINI AND BERNHARDT.

"I can tell you, Melba had better hurry back." So Mr. J. C. Williamson, the leading Australian manager, remarked to the Melbourne interviewers while talking about the triumphs of Tetrazzini. Mr. Williamson has spent the last nine months in England, America, and Europe, searching for attractions. He reports a "great dearth of good new plays." He has arranged with Madame Sarah Bernhardt for a second Australian tour opening in Melbourne in May 1909. She regards it, she told Mr. Williamson, as part of a farewell tour of the world which she has planned out. She will be accompanied by a full French company and a repertory of twelve plays. "Bernhardtis undoubtedly the marvel of the age," says Mr. Williamson, to whom she expressed the great pleasure she would feel on revisiting Australia.

FOUR HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.

Mr. Soper, the North London artisan, who is said to have two hearts, is not the only man by any means who has been thus liberally endowed by nature. Not long ago an American carpenter named Durr advertised, "I agree to sell my two hearts, the buyer being entitled to same after my death." Durr, who at the same time was a man of thirty-five, in the enjoyment of excellent health, is said to have refused an offer by a specialist of £3,000 to remove one of his hearts. A Pennsylvania man, called King, not only boasts a brace of hearts, which he "can control in their positions and beats at will," but he is credited with two sets of ribs, "one outside and overlapping the other." Even more remarkable was the case of one HenryTanner, who died a few years ago in possession of four hearts—as he used jocularly to remark, "four hearts that beat as one." The three redundant hearts were described as "in reality aneurisms which had formed in the aorta, and had in process of time grown to the same size and consistency as the hearts to which they were attached, and with the beating of which they kept time."

IMPORTANCE OF THE VARSITY SPORTS

The Oxford and Cambridge sports aroused rather more than usual interest this year. One reason for this fact (says "Country Life") is that they were in some sort a trial of candidates for places in the team which will represent England in the Olympic Games. That team will not be complete without Powell, who ran his hurdle race at least as well this year as last. He was left at the start, did not get going for the first three flights, and then outclassed his field. It was a great performance, particularly as in all probability there is no better second string for England in this race than Hussey. Powell might equal Kranzlein's record time, given hard springy turf and a still day. The other runners who seemed to be most nearly of the same class were Just and Hallowes. The former did a fine time in the Half, and looks like a man who is improving. The latter's time was also exceedingly good for the inter-Varsity sports; but long-distance running reaches a higher standard among athletes who have not had a University education.

A MILLION WON AT CARDS.

Some interesting reminiscences of the late Mr. George M'Culloch, formerly the chairman of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, recall to the "British Australasian" the story of a game of cards in which he staked and lost an interest which subsequently returned something like a million sterling. Mr. M'Culloch was the manager and part owner of Mount Gipps Station, on which Broken Hill is situated, when Charles Rasp pegged out that outcrop, and joined with Rasp and other station hands in forming the original syndicate of seven to finance the working of the claim. Mr. M'Culloch was the hero of the famous game of cards with a young fellow named Cox for a share in the claim. By this time the syndicate had been enlarged to fourteen shares. M'Culloch wanted £200 for a fourteenth, and Cox offered £100. Imagine that for an interest which has since returned well towards a million! The pair haggled, for M'Culloch, like a true Scotchman, liked to drive a bargain. Eventually he came down to £180, and Cox went forward to £120. M'Culloch was still obdurate, but at last proposed a game of euchre to settle matters. The terms were that if Cox won he was to get the share for £120 if M'Culloch was the victor he was to be paid £180. M'Culloch lost.

TRANSMUTATION.

See, dear, I burn upon this April hill
The letters I have treasured for so long.
The day runs over with the bluebirds' song;
The buoyant wind blows delicately chill,
Twisting the clean, bright flames that have their will
On our hearts' record, whirling for a breath
Gray wraiths of paper whereupon in death
Waver the words that shake my spirit still.
Herein I prove me worthy of your trust,
Leaving our letters not to mould and dust,
Nor, after me, ravished of alien eyes;
But changing them through fire and the spring's
Swift alchemy into fair, growing things.
So have the heart's frustrations made me wise.
—Elizabeth Whiting, in the April 'Century".

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beauteful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemiste for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

THE KING OF ...
COLE...
WINC...

A delicious beverage ...
Liebig's Extract of ...
Over 8,000 Test...
Medical Professi...
WINCARNIS has an...
years as the finest t...

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery
LONDON

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
MADE: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the ... becomes dry, thin, and brittle, ... is the nearest approach to th... oil in the Hair, the loss of ... baldness.

BECAUSE you ... Hair well nourished ... or you will soon lose ...

Ladies req... soft and silk...

Men req...

Child... found...

Gr...

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 1/2	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	99 1/8		3/8
2½ do. Govt. Securities	63 3/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 11/16	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/4	1/8	
Do. in New York	53 5/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/8		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1/3 23/32 unchanged.

* Closing tone of Silver.—Steady with small buyers.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet and easier
Futures ... ...Dull.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Dull.
Total Sales ... ...6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... ... 9,000 "
Mid-Americans... ... ... 5·17—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 3/16—1/8

Future Delivery prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·64	4·65	4·64	4·64
—08	—08	—08	—07

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·59	4·54	4·50	4·48	4·47
—07	—08	—08	—07	—08

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...13,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...23,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. to Continent ... ... 7,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·80 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May, 8·08—14 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do. Do. July 8·20—18 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 13/16—1/8
Futures—Month of May ...8·54—16.
Do do July ...8·48—19.
Closing tone of futures—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d. 4 13/16
F. G. Broach ... ... d. 4 7/8
Good Broach ... ... d. 4 15/16

SEEDS.

Rapeseed —

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 57 June-July—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o per cent. ex-ship, 56 ½ April.-May—H. A. and D. Value, Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 52 ½ April-May—Antwerp—Sellers —Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bundle Sovs	Rs. 2,850	Dwarka	M. Mackenzie and Co.
Rupees	1,594		
2 Bundles Sovs	270	D. Mandvie	
Rupees	1,980		
1 Case Rupees	2,500	Seychelles	F C Kapadia
6 Bundles Sovs	1,305		
4 Gold Coins	5,895	Muscat	Sundry Importers
Rupees	8,095		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [29TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Bombay ... 8 per cent. " 16th April.
Bank of Madras ... 9 per cent. " 11th Feb.

The Bank of Madras Cash balance is Rs. 17 lacs

...change in quotations to-day, ...32, demand at 1 3 7-8 and 1 4 1-32 to 1 4 1-16. ...as usual the Banks ... the Council Bill

...RIL 29.

...nes quota- ...d London,

	Sellers.
	£0 18 3
	£0 5 9
	£0 10 9
	£0 6 6
	£0 0 9
	£0 0 3
	£0 0 6
	£0 4 0
	3
	4
	9

inclined to be firm. Ready bars opened at 64½ ex-duty and transactions have passed at various rates up to 65. Forward quatations also close firmer as under. Bar Gold in unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	14	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	63	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Advices from Home are again lower and our market is very weak and prices are declining. There is no demand for forward delivery and rates are more or less nominal in the absence of business. In some descriptions the decline is more marked than in others, but the general tendency is for lower prices. Closing quotations in a weak market are as under. A small business in fine M. G. Bengal, May delivery, was done at Colaba.

Ready cotton is also weak and prices are giving way, but the demand continues limited, and only a moderate business is reported.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	213	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	199	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	194	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	187	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	187	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	184	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	178	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	184	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	170	
Good Bagalkot Bijapur ...	192	
Good Westerns — ...	193	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	213	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 3,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
4·57	4·53	4·57	4·57	4·53
—07	—07	—07	—07	—06

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·48	4·44	4·42	4·41
—06	—06	—06	—06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Rs. 8 8 6 to Rs. 8 9 0 B. T.
May ... ... " 8 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady, but there is only a small enquiry.

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready... Rs. 9 2 6 B. T.
" " May ... " 9 7 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat Ready ... " 10 2 0 B. T.
" Cawnpore, " ... " 10 0 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with some improvement in the demand.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy ... ... " 54 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... " 57 0 0
" Secunderabad ... " 55 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 10 0 B. T.
May... ... ... " 10 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
May ... ... " 30 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 5 7 0 B. T.
New ... ... " 5 12 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, ... Rs. 6 5 0 May R. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,390
India	63 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	53 1/2

Mills :—

David	372 1/2
Central India S. & W. Co's. ...	1,780
Manockji Petit	3,025 X. D.

Presses —

New Mofussil	630

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	132
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,030
Treacher and Co	620

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	555
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,717 bales.
Wheat	2,732 cwts.
Linseed	11,969 "
Rapeseed	11,590 "
Gingellyseed	2,513 "
Poppyseed	15,933 "
Groundnuts	453 "
Castorseed	8,894 "
Rice	1,055 "
Myrabolams	8,458 "
Cottonseed	23,951 "
Mowraseed	1 "
... ...	1,549 "
... ...	2,900 "
... ...	39

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,387½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 "	63½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,445
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 "	70
Specie Bank ...	O. 50	50	1½ "	28
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	50	5 "	53
Punjab National Bk.	100	100 p.c.	9 "	230
EXCHANGE BANKS.				120
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 "	£32
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 "	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 870

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	100
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
French...	500	500	25	xd. 490
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	40	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton...	125	125	11½	125
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg....	250	250	25	272
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	610
New Borar ...	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind ...	400	400	35	720
Surat City ...	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	xd 185
Assur Veerjee...	500	500	50	457
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United...	250	250	10	xd 485
Century ...	500	500	50	xd 1,840
Central India ...	500	500	85	1
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Chhoti Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,010
Coronation Milla...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	275
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent ...	100	100	5	97½
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 80	1,200
Currimbhoy...	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David ...	250	250	20	371½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress ...	500	500	25	325
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,410
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	350
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Butloughs	500	500	25	520
Hydersbad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg...	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	350
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	135
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	dividend 60	430
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	810	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	710
Kobinoor ...	500	500	25	xd. 700
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,540
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,215
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2825
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	50
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	640
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	870
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	870
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	870
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	970
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	525
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	4,250
S. Mahratta...	250	250	20	172
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,145½
Sun ...	250	250	25	180½
Swadeshi...	500	500	45	1,350
Textile...	500	500	30	1,240
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India...	1,000	1,000	10	575

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co...	100		200	300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	100	10	13
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	87½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 157
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	15½
Bombay Ice Mfg...	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	x 975
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	530
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 8	371
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	287½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 2	435
Delhi Flour...	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	14	10
John Roberts and Co	100	100	dividend 30	100
Kamp and Co...	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing...	200	75	12	128
Karoks and Co...	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A...	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co....	40	40	p. c. 10	56
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	480
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	35
	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Syndicate ...				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co....	100	100	Nil.	nom 10
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75	£15	...	dis. 9
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5
Thackerand Co....	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company...	25	15	yr. 14	38
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	615

MEN AND MATT...

THE QUEEN AT THE DURDANS.

THE Durdans, Epsom, where Quee... and the Empress Marie lunched with L... the other day, is a very cosy house with... floors. A day spent at the Durdans give... idea of Lord Rosebury's tastes than woul... at Dalmeny or Mentmore. Almost every... lined with books. In the billiard-room is... of rare sporting prints, and the corridors a... with many paintings and engravings of deep... to the modern sporting man. Although the p... building is not very old, the original Durdans... back to the Merry Monarch's time. That h... was built by the first Earl Berkeley out of mat... brought from the palace of Norwich when it... demolished by Charles the Second's favourite, ... Duchess of Cleveland.

PRINCE AND CHIMNEY-SWEEP.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III., lived at the Durdans, and no doubt Lord Rosebery (old Queen Alexandra a curious story of the Prince's period of residence. Walking in his garden early one morning, the Royal owner found a soot-begrimed sweep taking his ease in the grounds. The Prince, flourishing a walking stick, ordered the intruder away, but the sweep responded by wrenching the stick out of his Royal Highness's hands. Thereupon Prince and sweep fell to and fought furiously until the sweep "downed" the Prince, and, standing over his prostrate form, loudly proclaimed his victory. The Prince magnanimously rewarded his adversary with gold, and actually set up an obelisk at the Durdans in honour of the fight. This obelisk, however, was long ago removed.

ALL FOR LOVE.

The rumour embodied in an unobtrusive little paragraph that one of the King's younger nieces is about to form an alliance with a young German officer of non-noble birth is of considerable interest. The only quite youthful princess of modern days who has stepped deliberately out of her rank is the granddaughter of the Emperor of Austria, and, curiously enough, her own mother, the Archduchess Stephanie, set her the example by wedding Count Lonyay. To find an English equivalent we have to go back to the days of George III., one, if not two, of whose daughters contracted private alliances with untitled gentlemen.

MUSIC, THE ROYAL LOVE MOTIF.

The young officer who is said to have attracted the Royal maiden, who has been rightly described as the prettiest and wittiest of latter-day marriageable princesses, is credited with a glorious voice. Music is the one art in which Royal personages may count themselves supreme; from earliest childhood the taste for music is cultivated in a Royal child, and the greatest musicians are always proud to give lessons to bal... Royalties. The father of the princess with wh... indiscreet rumour is now being busy, gave ... whole of his spare time to the science of sou... was a fine violinist and born conductor, and generous friend to many a great and humble musician; and his daughters were taught to sing and play the piano almost as soon as they could talk. At the present moment the most musical reigning sovereigns is the Grand Duke of Hesse, he has built himself at Darmstadt the most perfect music-room in Europe, and there he spends long hours at the piano; and not long ago, when he was being painted by the great Austrian portrait painter Laszlo, his Royal Highness came to be immortalised sitting at his favourite instrument, with his hands straying over the keys.

THE REFORMER'S SPIRIT.

A good story is being told of Mr. John Burns whose Housing Bill has been catsing so much discussion lately, which shows how strongly he has the reformer's spirit. He and a friend were once travelling in Paris, and they stood in the Place de la Bastille on the centenary of the downfall of that famous prison. For a time they gazed in silence at the July Column, but at last Mr. Burns' companion ventured the question: "What would you have been doing if you had been here a hundred years ago?" "Why," exclaimed Mr. Burns, without a moment's hesitation, "I should have been waiting for my release inside the prison, my dear fellow!"

THE SAME DISTANCE.

At the time when Mr. Burns was elevated to Cabinet rank, a certain Society hostess wrote Mrs. Burns a somewhat haughty letter in which she regretted that as her house in Grosvenor Square was such a long way off from Battersea, she had not been able to call upon her; but she added that she hoped that Mrs. Burns would come to her party on such and such a date. Mrs. Burns wrote back a polite note declining the invitation as "her" house in Battersea was just as far from Grosvenor Square as Grosvenor Square was from Battersea.

SIR WILLIAM GRANTHAM.

Sir William Grantham is still extremely active, in spite of his seventy-two years, and he is an "out-of-door" man in every sense of the word. He is even now a first-rate cricketer, and in a match at Chailey last season he made the top score of his side. He also goes in for deer-stalking, at which arduous sport he is an expert. Sir William has been a Judge for over twenty-one years, and he was called to the Bar as far back as 1863.

COOL.

Sir William is fond of telling the following story against himself. He was once travelling by train when a man entered the same compartment, and proceeded to light a cigar. "Excuse me," said Sir William, politely, "but this is not a smoking carriage." His companion took not the slightest notice, but continued to puff away in silence. Sir William became indignant and handed the man his card, remarking as he did so that he would speak to the guard at the next station. The smoker coolly put the card in his pocket and went on enjoying his cigar. At the next station he alighted, and Sir William got out also. Calling the guard, he requested him to follow the stranger and take his name and address. That official hurried after the departing traveller, and for a moment or two was engaged with him in earnest conversation. Presently he returned to Sir William. "If I were you, sir," he said in a confidential whisper, "I don't think I should press the charge against that gent. I spoke to him and he gave me his card. Here it is, sir; you see he is the great judge Sir William Grantham!"

REALLY, the cruel injustice of man to woman passes belief. The ladies had arranged that the chair at the Albert Hall "Votes for Women" meeting should be empty—a pathetic reminder that Mrs. Pankhurst was immured in Holloway. And the whole effect was spoiled by letting Mrs. Pankhurst out a day before her time. But the women have been equal to an explanation that is quite deliciously feminine. The Government, it seems, let Mrs. Pankhurst out of prison because they were afraid of her.

...sumption, ...n be Cured

Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, who has Discovered a Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced, which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered an incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment even after change of climate and the use of Emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place his treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company. Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

Free Trial Treatment

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate but send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 330), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial, together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption; if you have bronchitis, asthma, chronic catarrh, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write at once for the free trial treatment. Prove for yourself that this new discovery is no mere Emulsion, tonic, or flesh producer, but a wonderful cure for Consumption in all its varied forms.

...SUBSTITUTES.

...on every GENUINE bottle.

...fully asked to notice this. ...lony.)

...URE BLOOD,

...ELLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

...-Wide Reputation.

...ters in Medicines.

AG... ...ited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. ...Co., &c., &c.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Supplied by Special Commands to H.I.M. THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

And to all the ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

ANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is Yo...ely free from colouring matter.

abCANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it Yuse it contains no oil or grease.

BUT

...OKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is the only preparation which has been honoured with signed testimonials from ROYALTY.

A ROYAL PRINCESS writes :—

BERLIN, ALSENSTRASSE.—"KOKO" for the Hair is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.

PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes :—

PALAIS ROYAL, ATHENS.—"Mdlle. A. J. Constantarios begs to inform the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE is very pleased with their preparation for the hair."

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.

"KOKO" is sold by Chemists and Stores all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6.

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In 2 lb. Tins.

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Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

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RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES TINS & BOTTLES ONLY

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO., BOMBAY AGENTS FOR: ARTHUR KOPPEL'S LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS

Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons

TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES

Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.

For immediate supply.

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A French Remedy for all irregularities.

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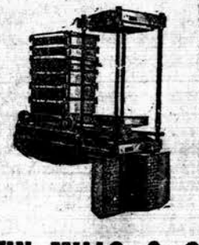

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STOCK-TAKING SALE.

IN order to reduce our enormous stock of Music and Musical Instruments, a special cash discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on all purchases of ten rupees and upwards during the month of May 1908. This is a good opportunity for buying a Piano, Organ, Banjo, or any other instrument.

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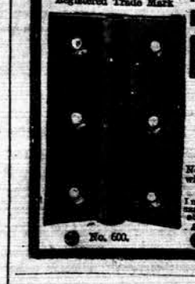

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None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark. Indentors can obtain all particulars from Messrs. Also Makers of No. 16 Pat. Butts.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT K... Price 2 Annas One to be had at the "Bombay Gazette"

[illegible]STERS.

[illegible]ESCUED.

Repo[illegible] of the Tiger Incident.

EXPLOSION ON A BATTLESHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The half of the "Gala" while being towed to Sheerness sank on the way.

At the time of the collision there were eighty men on board.

It is stated that the collision occurred through the "Gala" attempting to cross the bows of the "Attentive," similar to the case of the "Tiger."

Both portions of the damaged ship were afloat long enough to admit of the rescue of the crew.

The "Attentive" was temporarily uncontrollable and struck the "Ribble."

At the inquest on the victims of the "Gladiator" disaster, a verdict of accidental death was returned, nobody being held criminally to blame.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

At the inquest on the victims of the "Gladiator" disaster, Captain Lumsden of the "Gladiator" testified that he sighted the "St. Paul" half a mile distant. Vessels meeting end on, he said, should pass-port to port. He declined to answer the Coroner's question as to why he wished to pass on the starboard side, because he had reported to the Admiralty the whole matter.

The Captain of the "St. Paul" testified that if the rule of the road had been observed, he believed that no collision would have occurred.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

A boiler explosion occurred on H. M. Battleship "Britannia" while proceeding from Queensferry to Portsmouth.

Four men were seriously injured.

THE BRAYBROOK DISASTER.

Commission to Investigate.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The state of Victoria has appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the Braybrook railway disaster, the total casualties from which have now reached 368.

THE LATE EX-PREMIER.

Letter from Mr. Balfour.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was buried at Belmo[illegible]-day. The service was of the simplest n[illegible]

Wreaths from the King, the Prince of Wales, the Kaiser and M. Clemenceau were placed on the coffin.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Mr. Balfour has written to Mr. Asquith deeply regretting that illness prevented him from participating in the House of Commons tribute to the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, whose qualities he eulogises in the warmest terms.

MILITARY CHARGES IN INDIA.

Lord Kitchener's Explanation.

MR. MORLEY AND REDUCTION.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Mr. Buchanan, replying to Mr. Lynch, said that Mr. Morley had seen the report of Lord Kitchener's speech, giving the reasons against a reduction of the Military charges, and is corresponding with the Government of India regarding the same, but is unable to make any statement.

Perhaps when the Indian Budget was under discussion he would be able to deal with the points raised.

THE KING'S TOUR.

Arrival at Christiania.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of England have arrived at Christiania and met with the warmest welcome.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

Belated Information.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Replying to a question in reference to the discontent among Indian telegraphists Mr. Buchanan said there was every reason to hope that an agreement would be reached.

"TIMES" ON EAST AFRICA.

Salutary Advice.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The "Times," discussing affairs in East Africa, says that whatever legitimate grievances they may have, all white men should stand together and support the Government. If they have complaints, they should state them reasonably and respectfully, instead of openly showing contempt for the authorities.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Second Reading Moved.

TIME LIMIT TO BE RECONSIDERED.

ATTACK ON THE LORDS ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Asquith moved the second reading of the Licensing Bill, and reiterated its principles. He was prepared, he said, to consider the arguments in reference to the length of the time limit, but Government was determined to persevere with the Bill.

Mr. Cave moved the rejection of the Bill as being inequitable and not likely to promote temperance.

Mr. Asquith, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that there was little probability, this Session, of a Bill for regulating the relations between the Lords and Commons.

NEW COLONIAL LOAN.

Early Launch Probable.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Preparations are being made for the issue of £4,000,000 of Northern Nigeria four per cent. stock. The price of issue will be 99.

SIR R. BULLER.

Making Satisfactory Progress.

LONDON, APRIL 2

Sir Redvers Buller is making progress.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Result.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The City and Suburban Handicap was run at Epsom this afternoon with the following result :—

Dean Swift..... 1
Simonson..... 2
Snow Leopard..... 3

Sixteen ran.

The race was won by 1 1/2 lengths, one length separating second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

13 to 2 against Dean Swift.
100 to 6 against Simonson.
100 to 8 against Snow Leopard.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The following is the result of the Great Metropolitan Stakes run at Epsom to-day. The distance is 2½ miles :—

Father Blind ..... 1 10 to 1
Madame de Soubise ..... 2 11 to 2
Detection ..... 3 100 to 7

The following horses also ran :—Rousay, Wise Mason, Asticot, Ireland, Beattie, Devereux, Hill Climber, D'Cullen, Glacis, Indiana, Geyser, and Norman Mint.

SIMLA VICEREGAL LODGE.

New Wing to be Built.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The building of the new wing to the Viceregal Lodge in Simla, which improves the accommodation for visitors and makes available a Council Chamber large enough for the enlarged representative assembly, that is in contemplation also, renders it impossible to begin the usual Viceregal entertainments, this year, as early as usual. The social functions, other than the Levee and the State dinner, will not therefore be arranged, until Lady Minto arrives, about the 26th proximo.

It is now understood, that, whatever may have been the recommendations, the actual appointment of the Chairman of the Railway Board has not yet been made, and some little time may elapse before the matter is finally settled.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Report Presented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29

The report of Sir James Mackay's Railw[illegible] Commission has not yet reached the Gov[illegible]ment of India ; but it is in the hands of Secretary of State, and the rumour of Wynne's selection, for the Railway B[illegible] Chairmanship, may be taken, as indic[illegible] that it does not advise any fundam[illegible] change in the existing arrangements, t[illegible] the functions of the Railway Board are certain to be expanded.

MAJOR DOUGLAS, Deputy Commissi[illegible]h Simla, has proceeded to Bhagal Stat[illegible]y capacity as Superintendent of the Hi[illegible] to place the Rajah (aged seventeen) on [illegible] The young Chief [illegible]s been a studen[illegible] of Aitchison College, [illegible]hore, and is to his two sisters of the Rana of Jubal, [illegible]tates taking place at the end of this m[illegible]gadi State is managed by a Council, co[illegible] the local Mian and a Government officiy[illegible] the arrangement will continue untibdding [illegible] attains his majority. The

MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

PESHAWAR FILLING WITH TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

The concentration of the Mohmand Field Force is being rapidly carried out and Peshawar is filling rapidly with troops.

The Munster Fusiliers arrived in Peshawar, from Rawalpindi, on Saturday last, also the 34th Sikhs and Pioneers from Lahore Cantonment, on Sunday ; the 8th Mountain Battery arrived from Rawalpindi on Monday last. The troops forming the 3rd Reserve Brigade, the 21st Punjabis, the 23rd Punjabis and the 40th Pathans, from Jhelum, are expected.

The Mohmands are endeavouring to get help from the neighbouring tribes and continue their incursions into British territory.

It is now tolerably certain that there are two "lashkars" in the Mohmand country, and possibly, others are coming to their assistance. Emissaries have been sent north and south to the various tribes to try to incite them.

There is little movement among the Swa[illegible] or tribes of Tirah. The Zakka Khels app[illegible] to be taking no part. The Sufi Mullah did [illegible] take part in the fight on Thursday night [illegible]

It is stated in the bazaars that the Shin[illegible]tis and Migrohars, from Afghan territory, ar[illegible]ar joining the Mohmand's "lashkar" and th[illegible]not Afghans' sympathy is openly with[illegible]st. Mohmands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AP[illegible] [illegible]aris

No confirmation is available of th[illegible] still which has found publication, to the effec[illegible]t the more brigades may possibly be mo[illegible] the connection with the Mohmand troubl[illegible] 29. report, story is highly improbable.

At present everything p[illegible]ints to th[illegible] that two being heartily sick of t[illegible] affair a[illegible]ised, in and the submit.

No information of the jir[illegible]as comi[illegible] yet been received; but the crops in [illegible] tribesmen Hills are upon the ground, and th[illegible] likely to do all in their power to induce t[illegible] agree to anything rather than th[illegible]in has as expedition should be launched. Mohmand

There is no further news [illegible]wners will where everything continues [illegible]e Maliks to [illegible]a punitive

Everything remains qu[illegible]e Frontier, border and to-day Genera[illegible] to Peshawar in order per[illegible] the organisation of the fo[illegible]TER, command. The Hazrat S[illegible]ohmand still in the Bohai Dag [illegible] returned following of some 500 m[illegible] supervise "lashkars" have disp[illegible] under his operations, which are h[illegible]rted to be out as the Mohmands [illegible] immediate part. The preaching of The rest of the in the remoter Mohmad for harvesting country, as also is party hurriedly carried to be meeting with so[illegible] an advance on our contingents from Afgh[illegible]ihad still continues ently mostly on th[illegible] and Utman Khel Mohmand country. [illegible]Bajaur, and is said unaffected by the success. The large Mullas, and a stron[illegible] territory are appar- and their followers way home from the Panjkora Bridge, Dir and Swat remain movement from [illegible]essages of the Afghan

On the K[illegible] force of friendly chiefs the Afghan [illegible]s concentrated near the with scanty [illegible]dy to oppose any hostile clans, some[illegible]ur.

messages to[illegible]r side it is stated that will oppose [illegible]ssaries continue to meet enter Afridi[illegible]pport from the Afridi many parti[illegible] of which have sent River on th[illegible]ingrahar, stating that they country. [illegible] Afghan force attempting to Shinwaris[illegible]its. At Lalpura there are trated fo[illegible] Afghans crossing the Kabul the Sufi[illegible]ay back from the Mohmand Sangu K[illegible] large "lashkar" of Sangu Khel "laskha which has been concen- On the [illegible]me days near Dakka, under been recib, has now dispersed. The "laskh[illegible] however, live so close that this around could reassemble at short notice. [illegible]length hand, authentic information has Bolak[illegible]ed to the effect that the large The[illegible]s of Khugianis from the country four [illegible]damak having traversed the whole mull Ningrahar has now reached Pesh who[illegible]e 20 miles from the British frontier. Sahigth of this "lashkar" is said to be am[illegible]sand men, and it is led by an Afghan ou[illegible]known as the Miau Sahib of Tsappar, ei[illegible] said to be conferring with the Sufi [illegible]ls to future action. It is stated that [illegible]ition is remarkably plentiful through- [illegible]ingrahar and is selling at about one- of the usual market price. Elsewhere [illegible]ole frontier is as peaceful as usual.

THE LOI-SHILMAN LINE.

Work Proceeding.

MILITARY PROTECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 29.

There has been some anxiety regarding the safety of the Loi-Shilman Railway Line, which starts half way between Jamrud and Peshawar, thence runs northward towards the Kabul river, then along the right bank of that river and is thus directly opposite to the Mohmand country.

A large sum of money has been spent on its construction, of which much has gone to the local tribesmen, who have worked as navvies. Among the workers were many Mohmands, and it is, perhaps, due to this, that no damage has been done to the works; notwithstanding the present excitement, the work is proceeding steadily; but 200 men of the 28th Punjabis from Nowshera have been sent to protect the line and the workers.

It is understood that the Viceroy may not [illegible]bly proceed to Dehra Dun in the rains [illegible] was cut short when he was [illegible]trouble on the frontier.

[illegible]TER THAN THE MAIL.

ANGLO-FRENCH EXHIBITION.

Londo[illegible]
hibits of [illegible]
5 millio[illegible]
Colonis[illegible]
main[illegible]
dus[illegible]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 29.

April 19.—The value of the exAnglo-French Exhibition will be Buildings will cost as follows :—£325,000 ; private, £450,000 ; [illegible]ces, art, science, machinery, and in-£100,000.

Russia and the Far East.

THE AMUR RAILWAY.

M. Stolypin has eloquently urged Russia to be strong in the Far East, especially for national civilization work, which was Russia's historic mission. He urged the construction of the railway to the Amur district even at great outlay. Without this railway it was impossible to develop 40 million acres of crown lands, rich in auriferous wealth and forests in the Amur region or to prevent the influx of aliens.

Mr. Whitely's Murderer.

Horace George Raynon, who murdered Mr. William Whitely, the universal provider, in January last year, again attempted suicide in prison yesterday.

Lemoine's diamond formula.

The Divisional Court has ordered the Union London and Smiths Bank to deliver to the Bow Street Magistrate the parcel supposed to contain Henry Lemoine's formula for making diamonds.

Mr. Morley's Peerage.

Mr. Morley has informed his constituents that he accepted the peerage at the instance of his colleagues as an alternative on grounds of health and to withdrawal from office.

America's Wealth to Aliens.

It is estimated that aliens who quitted the United States [illegible]st year carried away 60 million sterling.

A Glasgow Estate.

Charles Meredith, a clown performing at Cole Brothers' Circus in America, and his brother, a clown in Australia, have been proved heirs to the Glasgow estate of their late uncle Richard. The estate is valued at £500,000..

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Major H. J. Everett, 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Brigade, vice Major H. d'E. Vallancy, D. S. O., on leave or until further orders. Dated 12th April.

Captain H. N. Kelly, [illegible]unjabis, to officiate as Brigade Major, R[illegible]gade, vice Captain P. F. Pocock, on [illegible]il further orders. Dated 16th April.

Major W. M. Sout[illegible] P. W. O Baluch Light Infantry, to be [illegible]g Brigade-Major, Quetta Infantry Brigade, [illegible]tain R. Gardiner, on leave or until further [illegible]Dated 11th April.

Major R. P. Maxwell, 1s[illegible]lion, Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Command[illegible] Mount Abu Sanitarium, vice Major R. S. S[illegible]art, 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), vacated. Dated 16th April.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant E D Tillard, Royal Engineer, Company officers, to be Company Commander, vice Captain A. G. Bremner, Royal Engineers, appointed Superintendent of Park. Dated 1st April.

6th Jat Light Infantry.—Major H J. Roche, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain F. G. Moore, pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel C. F. G. Young, or until further orders. Dated 8th March.

44th Merwara Infantry.—Major H. P. Bell, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate and 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major C. B. Baldock, or until further orders. Dated 16th March.

74th Punjabis.—Major S. Geoghegan, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major A. V. Alexander, 3rd Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel T Jermyn, or until further orders. Dated 13th April.

92nd Punjabis.—Major J. A. G. Rainsford, 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant, and Major W. G. Nisbet, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave to Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. W. Grant, V. C., or until, further orders. Dated 3rd April.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Major F. W. Rea, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major P. M. Kirkwood, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hardy, or until further orders. Dated 13th April. The undermentioned officers is granted 4 months' combined leave out of India on private affairs (including 90 days' privilege leave).

Brigadier-General J. W. G. Tulloch, C. B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Southern Army.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Colonel J. McCloghry, I.M.S., Principal Medical Officer, Abbotabad and Sialkot Brigades has been appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon-General Greany, granted 6 months' furlough.

Colonel G. D. N. Leake, Principal Medical Officer, Allahabad and Fyzabad Brigades, will be struck off duty on the 17th May, 1908 ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Rose, R.A.M.C., officiating, until the arrival of Colonel Leake's successor from England, in June.

Colonel C. H. Beatson, I.M.S., has been granted combined leave out of India, from the 20th April to 20th October next.

An outbreak of cholera has occurred in Tuticorin, which is declared an infected port.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

Opening of the Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 28.

The Mahableshwar "season" has began at last. There is a feeling of renewed prosperity in the air, the hotels are filling up, name-boards are appearing on the gate-posts of the bungalows, well-known faces are seen again at the club—some worn and weary after the prolonged gaieties of Bombay, others fresh from the early night and unlaborious days of an up-country station. The vacation has set free the Judges,—at this time of year at any rate, envied of Revenue men—the Boras wend their way with less depressed faces and each local Redfern in the bazaar does the work of at least three dhirzies by the month.

Till a week ago all was quiet and peace and plain clothes. Those who were strangers to this country were beginning to think that the hill-station of their dreams had no foundation in fact—here were none of the gaieties described by Kipling, no Hill Captains glanced darkly by, no Mrs. Lollipops gave cause for scandal or jealousy, and Bridge at one rupee four annas a hundred contented the most frivolous. But now all our talk is of races, dances, dress, polo tournaments, theatricals and dissipations of various kinds, and May seems likely to be a busy month full of engagements.

There have already been two well-attended Badminton mornings, one given by Mrs. Arthur and one by Professor Muller, who is as indefatigable as ever in arranging entertainments. On Easter Monday Mrs. Fawcett gave a children's Easter-egg party, which was immensely enjoyed by her small guests, who, I hear, mustered to the number of thirty.

On Thursday Mrs. Quin invited all the grown-ups to take part in a tennis tournament, and was herself hospitably "At Home" to the whole of Mahableshwar. The tournament was an American one and was played off in sections without handicapping. Mr. Arthur and Miss Fooks were the fortunate winners of the two very handsome prizes.

On Monday evening, the 27th, eight philanthropic ladies, assisted by three men, none of whom—curiously enough, are polo-players—gave a very successful little 'Café Chantant" in aid of the perennially needy Polo Fund. It took place in the Frere Hall, which was gaily arranged with flowers, and the organisers expect to hand over a very substantial sum to Major Talbot, the Polo Secretary. The latter, by the way, was the fortunate winner of one of the prizes generously given by Mr. Hill to be raffled for, the other going to Professor Muller.

Quite the success of the evening was Mr. Varley's monologue. She has real talent and a wonderfully clear and flexible voice, which was not affected, as were some of the others, by the rather oppressive staging. Hers was a very finished performance and it was received with well-deserved enthusiasm.

Mr. Churchill, who has a good baritone voice, really roused the otherwise rather apathetic audience with his rendering of "Mighty like a rose," and an encore was insisted on.

Mrs. Roper sang two songs very prettily to her own accompaniment. Mr. Macredy, in rags and tatters, played popular airs on the concertina, and other vocalists were Mrs. Macready, Mr. Meade and Mrs. Neill, who sang her "Cigarette" song with great effect. Miss Warde, who is a skilful pianist, was prevented by her instrument from doing herself full justice, but her piece from Schumann was worth hearing. I must not forget a clever little analogue given by Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. Prior. The latter's talents are well known in Poona and she was in great form on this occasion.

Miss Doderet played many parts ; she recited very charmingly, took part in a trio in Japanese costume with Mrs. Neill and Miss George, and in the intervals joined in the band of waitresses and did a big business in selling sweets in the daintiest of fancy paper packets. The waitresses wore white dresses and Florodora caps tied up with little mauve and blue ribbons, which were understood to be the Polo Club colours.

The programme deserves especial commendation with its admirable little views of Saddle-back and Pratabgarh drawn by Professor Muller.

It is a matter of universal regret that Lady Clarke has been compelled by ill-health to go home and will not be here this year, but we all hope that she will soon be completely restored to health and will be able to return to this country before long His Excellency Sir George Clarke with Miss Clarke and the Government House party, arrived from Bombay on Sunday last.

Sir Archibald Hunter has taken his final farewell of Mahableshwar. He is to spend a month big game shooting before going home in June, and there is a rumour that this place will not again be the head-quarters of the Southern Army.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.

A Plot Which Failed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 29.

Mrs. Shakespear, residing at Napier Hotel, has reported to the police the circumstances under which an attempt was made the other day to cheat her of Rs. 850. It appears that a telegram was sent to Messrs. King, King & Co. of Bombay, in her name, stating that she was sending her servant to Bombay, and asking Messrs. King, King to pay him Rs. 850 on her account. The following day a man, supposed to be a Mahomedan, presented himself at the office of Messrs. King, King and handed the letter, purporting to be written by Mrs. Shakespear. The letter was to the effect that the bearer was sent to receive the Rs. 850 as telegraphed for. Messrs. King, King, suspecting the letter to be a forgery, told the bearer of it to call two days later for the money. In the meanwhile the bankers communicated with Mrs. Shakespear at Poona and learnt from her that both the telegram and the letter were forgeries. The man did not present himself at Messrs. King, King as requested, but he is being searched for in Bombay.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

Mr. A. R. Bannerjee, I. C. S., Dewan of Cochin, has published proceedings in the "Cochin Government Gazette" appointing a Commission to enquire into the relations between landlords and tenants in Cochin with a view to legislation in the matter.

SEDITION RAMPANT.

Extraordinary Pamphlet.

A Calcutta telegram yesterday stated that the "Jugantar," which is engaging the attention of the law for a recently published article declared to be seditious, has just appeared with a more extraordinary article styled "The Divine Promise." It calls upon the people to boycott Government promissory notes and argues that : "If the English go away to-day you will be robbed of your property, for in place of gold and silver you will have a bit of parchment locked in your iron safe saying "I promise to pay on demand." The British are merely sending away India's wealth to their own country." "What is the guarantee," asks the paper, "that you will be paid money?" It compares gold with parchment that a worm eats into, and adds : "Ye Bengalis are always afraid of the punishment of the British, now demand your gold, and if they refuse and kick you out from the gates of the currency office you assume your own attitude and deal them a blow on their heads."

We do not know if the "Jugantar" admits responsibility for the authorship of this particular article, but we give below the text of a circular which is being distributed in Bombay—evidently printed in a continental press. It reads :—

A GRAVE WARNING.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED.

Dear Brothers,—Would you ever like to offer yourselves to be robbed ? And yet it breaks our heart to see that you should unconsciously and unwillingly commit your savings of your own accord to the custody of robbers !

For, those of you who have blindly invested their money in the most insicure "securities" of the Government of India have been recently duped by false promises and hollow words into a robber's custody. Open your eyes and think of these facts :—

First, the promissory notes of the Rupee Loans are mere promises of repayment *at the option* of the Governor-General of India for, the wording of the promise is to the effect that you cannot demand the money unless and until the Government chooses to repay. So repayment "on demand" means repayment at borrower's convenience.

Secondly, the Indian Government offers you interest 3 or 3 1/2 per cent, while the Government issues of Japan, China and yield 5 per cent. per annum on an average.

Thirdly, how Indian Investors have suffered by placing their money in Government securities can be best seen by comparing the price of the three and a half per cent. Rupee Loans which was 110½ in 1896, with the present quotation of about 96, it having been as low as 92½ in 1899 : Thus the investor, while receiving the total amount of interest, namely 10½, during the three years between 1896 and 1899 for every 100 rupees invested by him, saw his capital shrink to the extent of 18½.

Again, there is a law in England which does not allow any trustee to buy any Government papers of India though the papers of any other Government, including that of Russia, are allowed to be bought. Why this distinction ? Obviously because, the Indian Government security is a regular burglary while even the Russian Government has after all a National credit.

Again the Home Government at London is not made responsible for Indian Loans, but in case of Loans of Australia, Canada, &c., the English Government is made responsible.

All these and many other reasons will convince you that the investment is only a losing concern but that there can be nothing more insicure than this Government Security.

But the aspect becomes enormously more darkening when we see the prospect of an Indian Revolution. If a Revolution does arise and sweeps away the hated power of the Firangee from India, is it not true that all those who have the Government Security will be left utterly ruined and bankrupt ? It is not only an imaginary fear that you will be thrown overboard by your security-granting Government in either case of a defeated or a successful revolutionary attempt. Look at the history of 1857. In that war of Independence when the English Power was well nigh dead and those who had lent them money came to demand it, *not a single pie was returned to them* ! And when the English Power was re-established, even then the Government swallowed millions and crores of rupees by the simple strategy of declaring the Government creditors to be rebels! So then whether England succeeds or not in defeating the Revolution your Government securities are secure of only the waste papers [illegible] notes.

But you will say that this latter danger [illegible] the assumption of the impossible hypothesis [illegible] revolution. Impossible ? can they lift up the [illegible] layas ? Can they dry up the seas ? If they [illegible] that, even then they cannot render the Revolution impossible! It is ordained from on High and in the name of God and Hindus. than we are determined to *create* a Revolution—whatever its consequences may be—and whether you will it or not.

Revolution is sure to be. You have only one alternative, and that is to recognise its inevitable issue, to hurry to the market—to sell the promissory notes if you have any—if you have none, then to make it a point never to buy one. Try to sell it in Foreign markets while it has some credit left ; and henceforward instead of pouring your money into the bottomless pit of burglary, you would do well to invest the same in Swadeshi enterprises in buying the Government Papers of Japan, America, Germany etc., in thousand and one things which will insure you higher profits and better security.

And yet it is no only a question of saving your pockets. It is essentially a question of saving your conscience. For it is you who are pampering the butcher's hand that cuts the throat of Mother Ind : Out of 115 crores of Government Bonds 106 crores are held by the Indians themselves ! Thus pampered, the tyrant is trampling your Mother under the iron heel of plagues, and famines, of disgrace and despotism: Of the blackest dye a sinner is he who helps and feeds and fattens the Firangee Tyrant to violate Mother Ind !

To avoid this henious and unpatriotic sin and to save the dearest Ind, repent ! Repent, Dear Brother ! for this and for your own individual selfish interests—do immediately sell the promissory notes, realise cash, and do never buy a new one by lending money to the hated foe. Or persisting in the self ruinous course be robbed, ruined, and disgraced in this world and go down to a traitor's doom in the next.

At the foot of the circular is the legend imprinted with a Rubber stamp :—*Please distribute.*

THE UNION JUTE MILL.

Third Fire Within a Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

For the third time in the space of a month, a fire broke out this morning in the Union Jute Mill, Chitpore, resulting in a loss of over two lakhs, which, however, is covered by insurance Sergeant Isherwood, Calcutta Fire Brigade, was seriously injured by falling brickwork.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILL STOCKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The results of the half-yearly international census of cotton-mill stocks published on Tuesday cannot easily be compared with previous returns, because the number of spindles covered is steadily increasing as the census approximates to completeness. But if we do as we did in these columns last year—and as we suggested that the Federation statisticians should do—namely, analyse the returns on a per pindle basis, an instructive comparison becoue possible. Subjoined we give the various reports in countries, with their stocks of cotton, in decimal fraccions of a bale per spindle :—

	Feb. 29, 1908.	Aug. 31, 1907.	Feb. 28, 1907.	Aug. 31 1906.
Gt. Britain	·0109	·0095	·0135	·0092
Germany	·0491	·0545	·0419	·0382
France	·0344	·0288	·0350	·0201
Austria	·0731	·0772	·0656	·0430
Italy	·0767	·0898	·0718	·0698
Switzerland	·0273	·0188	·0270	·0129
Belgium	·0630	·0544	·0454	·0341
Spain	·0403	·0325	·0408	·0119
Portugal	·0519	·0491	·0355	·0579
Russia	·0675	·0644	·0557	—
Holland	·0350	·0436	·0323	—
Sweden	·0527	·0545	·0532	—
Norway	·0320	·0298	·0273	—
Denmark	·0172	·0242	·0210	—
Levant	—	·0586	—	—
Egypt	—	·0129	—	—
Japan	·1117	·2955	—	—
United States	·0403	·0389	—	—

This shows aggregate stocks on March 1, 1908, averaging ·0296 of a bale per spindle, against ·0268 of a bale per spindle a year ago. Thus spinners have, as near as may be, the same amount of stock per spindle as they then possessed. Obviously the constitution of this stock—American, East Indian, &c.—cannot be separately apportioned on a per spindle basis. But the method of analysis we have adopted is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

It is to be regretted that only very partial returns are forthcoming of the United States mill stocks for this first half of the season, in view of the drastic reduction in spinners' takings up to date. Eliminating the United States figures, however, from the 31st August, 1907, returns, we find that the stocks then in spinners' hands were ·0314 of a bale per spindle, against the present inclusive stock of ·0296, showing that they have slightly eaten into their end-of-season stocks. This argues, we think, a very full consumption as compared with last year, at least as far as Europe is concerned, and up to the present. Of incidental information supplied by the figures it is noteworthy that there is an increase in the reporting spindles of 7,929,603, and that out of the 421,000 bales of excess stocks over last year no less than 300,000 bales are East Indian cotton. It is also noteworthy that the stocks of East Indian cotton have been reduced by 264,783 since the beginning of the season. Altogether the International Federation deserves to be complimented upon the promptitude and completeness of the figures and the constant tendency to all-inclusiveness which they show. Considering its magnitude, the work is done wonderfully well.

Writing from Shanghai, Messrs. Noel Murray and Co, say that the preceding week had been a very quiet one on the whole in the piece-goods trade, with the dealers anxiously awaiting advices from the consuming districts. News just received from Tientsin indicated that that market had suffered somewhat from forced sales, but fresh orders [illegible] come down and holders at Shanghai were [illegible] aged to be a little firmer. With r[illegible] branches of the trade, Messrs. Noel [illegible] say : Hankow and the other Ri[illegible] to have supplied their [illegible] clearances of former purc[illegible] as a rule, however [illegible] Shoochaw is expe[illegible] terminus, in a [illegible] proper adj[illegible] so carr[illegible] und[illegible]

[illegible] had [illegible] expres[illegible] they were [illegible] contain from 1[illegible] misrepresentation [illegible] ness will explain th[illegible] questioning the substa[illegible] it is permissible to remark on[illegible] others who would seem to be [illegible] law. 'Manufacturers' owning[illegible] owning only a hand-loom or two [illegible] weaving, are fairly numerous in the Glasgow d[illegible] They sell dress goods of which some are tweeds, a[illegible] their weaving is largely done on commission in t[illegible] Bradford districts, from yarn that is certainly n[illegible] usually Scottish. Their goods are not invariabl[illegible] allwool, and it could not be said that they are rep[illegible] sented as such. But these goods figure in s[illegible] markes as Scotch tweeds or Scotch f[illegible] and to the extent that the misrepresen[illegible] is geographical alone parties to thes[illegible] sactions may be said to share the res[illegible] bility. If first-class importance is assigned [illegible] fact of spinning in Scotland the circle of offe[illegible] may be indefinitely enlarged, for spinners of colo[illegible] worsted in Yorkshire find some of their chief custo[illegible] ers in the South of Scotland. And if it is th[illegible] case that these customers are always scrupulous to distinguish between goods so composed and such as are Scotch-spun, it is perfectly certain that not all subsequent handlers are thus punctilious. In tailors' shops, for instance, all manner of cloths get the credit of Scottish origin, for no better reason than that they were obtained through some Glasgow or Hawick merchant house."

It is fortunate that prosecution is usually reserved or the grosser forms of misrepresentation, for, innocently or not, origins are inaccurately assigned every day. If the definition given by manufacturing witnesses in the tweed case is to be literally accepted by the courts, one is precluded from describing as Scotch tweed any tweed which, though made in Scotland, contains more than 2 per cent or so of cotton and then only if the cotton (or silk) takes the form of effect-threads. It is plain that more vigilance is being shown as to property in generic trade names, and that some care must be taken in making use of such as have obtained a definite value. Scotch tweed has hardly the same implication as it

had a generation ago before the introduction of cheap qualities composed largely of woollen material that has served some previous purpose. But by tacit consent the Border makers have observed a certain minimum of quality, and they, as well as the public, have some moral right to protection against trickery. Regular merchants in the trade, who place less reliance on mere names than on the evidence of their cultivated senses, are not very liable to be deceived, but it is a question whether woollen merchants would not find grounds for action of some kind in certain cases which are not uncommon. Say that worsteds are bought at a relatively high price on the faith of their being West of England make, when actually they are purchased for resale by a Western mill from some Northern manufacturer. Such instances are by no means uncommon, and although there may be nothing to choose between the substitute, and the original, the fact remains that the goods are not those which one has paid to have. From indications which may be observed in many trades and directions it may be gathered that in future more care will have to be taken to avoid misleading descriptions.

A Bangkok correspondent writes that the Royal Agricultural Department of Siam has made a new departure by instituting provincial rice exhibitions, at which both native and foreign varieties are exhibited and distributed for experimental cultivation. Great interest has been taken in the first exhibition, to which 450 cultivators sent specimens of their produce, and it was announced by the Minister of the Interior that in future similar exhibitions would be held in all the principal provinces, while a large central one would be organised in the capital at which every facility would be given to manufacturers of agricultural and other machinery which may be in any way connected with or useful to rice-growing. Large numbers of the rice-growers are apparently desirous of introducing improved methods, and nowadays the cost of labour greatly hampers harvesting operations. "What seems to be most wanted," our correspondent says, "is a reaping machine (not binding) so geared as to work satisfactorily at the slow pace at which buffaloes travel (about half the pace of horses at the same work). Small portable threshing machines made to thresh rice and to be driven by power gears, worked by the slow-going buffalo, would certainly find a ready market here."

Letters just received from Montreal state that nearly all the cotton mills are running short time, many of them only 45 hours a week. The comparatively high price of cotton, with what are looked upon as high wages, makes it difficult for sellers to reduce prices in order to stimulate business. Some of the larger concerns complain that Lancashire makers of both grey and coloured goods are competing successfully with them, and are taking away their trade. It may be added that calico printers are very slack, and are lessening their output.

Mail advices from the United States report further evidences of recovery in general business, although the stock market is still distinctly unsafe for the unwary. Mr. Henry Clews, in a letter dated New York March 21, says that in the iron and steel trades larger orders have been received for both railroad and building shapes, prices in the meantime having been well sustained. There has also been a larger business in copper, American consumers having, it is understood, made liberal purchases at nearly 13c. per pound. In the textile trades, too, there has been some improvement, "owing to the fact that buyers realise that after a depreciation of 20 to 30 per cent. in value it is time to take hold, considering the light supplies upon distributors' shelves." The cotton goods situation has also been somewhat helped by a reduction of about 10 per cent. in wages, which was much better for the ...tives than a forced shut-down of ... It is remarked that the process ...nt following the panic has been more ...d in the cotton goods industry ... This is partly due to the fact ...rs are not under trust or mo... unions are able to recognise ... are able to recognise ...nditions. "Ther ...that the cotton ...r condition ...at this ...

...ure, and ... only crime ...well I remember ...e? The political atmo... suddenly full of strife and ...dolph abused in every quart... ...wood to me—often, as I ...ery men who owed their success, if ...al existence, to him. I remember ...lisbury say that a man who could ...be vindictive was not a strong man. I often ...quoted this without effect of Randolph.

NO MONEY IN POLITICS.

"When I looked back at the few preceding months which seemed so triumphant and full of promise, the debacle appeared all the greater. I had made sure that Randolph would enjoy the fruits of office for years to come, and apart from the honour and glory, I regretted those same 'fruits.' But on this subject he was adamant. 'Politics and money do not go together,' he would often say to me; so put the thought away.'"

Mrs. Cornwallis West describes an interesting incident in the career of Mr. Chamberlain. "Although Mr. Chamberlain had left Mr. Gladstone and the Home Rule Party, he was not yet prepared to join the Conservatives, notwithstanding the overtures made to him by Lord Salisbury. Tired of inactivity, he was revolving at that time, in conjunction with Randolph, a scheme for a new party which was to be called the National Party, and both were anxious that Lord Hartington [the late Duke of Devonshire] should join it. The moment was thought propitious, and it was settled that Mr. Chamberlain should speak to Lord Hartington. Nothing came of it."

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S JUDGMENT.

"I imagine that Lord Hartington was a difficult person to persuade against his will most uncompromisingly definite in his likes and dislikes. I have always thought that there existed a gulf between him and Mr. Chamberlain that no political expediency could really bridge. But, of course, this is only my opinion. I have heard Randolph say that in most political questions he considered Lord Hartington's judgment infallible.

The late Duke's "carelessness about his clothes has become proverbial among his friends, and once on his birthday his lady friends, thinking that he needed a new hat, sent him every conceivable sort of head-gear from the ceremonious top hat to the flannel cricketing cap. My contribution, I remember, was a pot hat. For hours they poured in; I believe he received over fifty."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The Teaching of Science.

The following has been sent by the Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department, to the Registrar of the University of Bombay:—

"I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has recently had under consideration the nature of the provision at present made in the Government Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University for the teaching of science.

The Committee appointed by the Syndicate of the University in 1906 to inspect these Colleges brought to notice many points in which the facilities for instructions in chemistry, physics and biology fall short of the standard that should be maintained.

It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that to raise the provision for science teaching to an adequate state of effieiency at all Government Colleges is a measure which, even if it is admitted to be desirable, is likely to involve an expenditure on both staff and equipment as well as increased accommodation, for which provision cannot be made in the near future.

It is necessary to meet the requirements of two distinct classes of students, those who specialise in science with a view to taking a degree in that subject and making it their life work, and those who take a more elementary course to qualify them, in part, for a degree in Arts, or for admission to the medical profession. The equipment and maintenance of an institution for the teaching of science up to the highest standard is a very expensive matter. The existing science departments of the Government Colleges are,admittedly, most unsatisfactory; nor can they be made fully efficient save at an expenditure upon each department, which would be nearly, if not quite, equal to the cost of maintaining a single institution for the teaching of science alone. It is proposed, therefore, in the interests of economy and efficiency, to concentrate the higher teaching of science in the College of Science at Poona, which will be thoroughly equipped for the purpose. Steps have already been taken to obtain a full staff of highly qualified Professors; and when the College is brought into full working order, it will afford facilities for the study of science such as have hitherto been unattainable in this Presidency; and will provide instructors fully qualified to undertake science teaching in local educational institutions.

I am now to refer to the arrangements to be made for the elementary science course required by students of the second class. In this case also concentration is most desirable. It is evidently better to have one set of properly equipped laboratories with an adequate staff than several ill-equipped laboratories with less highly trained staffs. His Excellency the Governor in Council is, therefore, of opinion that the proper course will be to provide a separate laboratory in Bombay, at which students from the different colleges may pass through a course of elementary science, which would be brought into harmony with the latest methods in Great Britain. A similar course would be provided at the College of Science for Poona students; and for the present the science departments of the Gujarat and Sind Arts Colleges would be retained, with such improvements as may be possible.

These arrangements would necessarily involve the abolition of the science departments of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges. The Governor in Council, I am to say, would not interfere with the discretion of the aided colleges, but those of them which might be unable to provide for the efficient teaching of science, would doubtless send their students to the Central institution.

In accordance with the most recent English practice the elementary science course which is here indicated would consist almost entirely of practical work.

I am to say that the Governor in Council is of opinion that such a course would be of great value to all Indian students. It would supply a serious deficiency in their ordinary course of study, namely a training in the observation and accurate recording of facts. Indeed the Governor in Council attaches so much importance to training of this kind, that he thinks it may well be considered whether all candidates for University degrees should not be required to pass through the course of elementary science.

I am further to observe that if the demand for higher teaching in science should grow beyond the resources of the College of Science at Poona, it may be possible, in course of time, to expand the central laboratories in Bombay into an institution for the higher teaching of science.

In conclusion I am to invite the opinion of the Senate generally upon the provision of science teaching in this Presidency and especially upon the following points which have been noticed in this letter:—

(1) The concentration of higher science teaching in the College of Science, Poona.

(2) The provision of laboratories for elementary science courses in Bombay.

(3) The abolition of the science departments of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges.

(4) A compulsory course of elementary science for all candidates for degrees."

ADDRESS TO A MAHOMEDAN DOCTOR.

Under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahmitulla a large number of Mahomedans, specially Cutchi Memons, assembled last night in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, to present a congratulatory address to Mr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya on his successfully passing the L. M. and S. Examination of the Bombay University.

The chairman, after thanking the meeting for the honour done him, said that though a Khoja he had accepted the chair for the reason that the question of spreading education among the Mahomedan community was a common question and affected every section. The meeting that evening was convened for presenting an address to Dr. Gaya, but the original object was the encouragement of higher education among the Mahomedans.

An address in Urdu was then read, enclosed in a silver casket, and presented to Dr. Gaya by the chairman.

Dr. Gaya in acknowledging the compliment said that he was deeply thankful to those present for the honour done to him. He was indebted to his parents for the education given to him and he hoped others would give similar encouragement to their children For his medical education he was indebted to Dr. Dossabhai Hormusji Katrak, who had persuaded Dr. Gaya's grandfather to give him a higher education. He then referred to the kindremarks of the chairman and said that he would endeavour to be useful to his co-religionists and see that education was encouraged among the backward classes. The usual votes of thanks were passed and the proceedings terminated. The guests were then entertained to a dinner.

THE period for the submission of tenders for the purchase of the lease of the Government Rubber Plantation of Mergui has been extended to the 15th May.

THEFT BY A SOLDIER.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 29.

Private Bruce, Connaught Rangers, was to-day convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate, on charges of theft and cheating, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He was charged with stealing clothing, etc., valued at Rs. 400, from Lance-Corporal Greany, of the North Staffords, and with obtaining prismatic binoculars from Messrs. Marcks and Company, by means of a forged chit, signed in the name of Mr. Proctor, Akbari Department. The accused, in pleading guilty to the charges, stated, he was reduced from Lance-Corporal and had appealed to the Military authorities against his reduction, but got no satisfaction. He was disgusted with the Army and sought these means to get out of it.

MADRAS S. C. C.

New Third Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

The Hon'ble Sir V. C. Desikachariar has been appointed Third Judge, Madras Small Cause Court, in room of the late Mr. W. Gopalachariar. The selection is in accordance with the views of the High Court, that, as far as possible, the Bench of the Small Cause Court and of the City Civil Court should be recruited from the Madras bar, and that four district judgeships, reserved for Indians, should be recruited from among Subordinate Judges of the Provincial Civil Service.

THE FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

Report Next Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The report of the Factory Labour Commission is likely to be submitted next month, to the Government of India, but some little time may elapse thereafter, while it is being considered, before it passes into the hands of the public.

The main point which has to be decided is, of course, as to what extent, if at all, restrictions are to be placed upon the hours of adult labour.

JOURNALIM AND THE "HATE ATTITUDE."

One of the severest and keenest indictments of yellow journalism ever written has lately appeared in the "American Magazine" from the pen of Prof. W. I. Thomas, of the University of Chicago. He takes the ground that the yellow papers published and spread broadcast in our American cities to-day are 'a positive agent of vice and crime,' making for all kinds of immorality.

"He says: 'At the present moment there is a focus of consciousness containing commandments in the making. In it are located questions of political graft, monopolistic manipulation, the tyranny of labour, patent medicine fakes, impure foods, the race question, the woman question, and the question of the yellow journal. These are now being agitated and revalued by public opinion and the legitimate Press, and when we have made our reconstruction we shall have some new commandments and some new crimes; and among them will be: Thou shalt not have the perversion of truth for a gainful occupation.

"Professor Thomas's first and fundamental objection to yellow journalism is based on its appeal to what he calls the 'hate attitude' in men. This attitude exists in all of us. It dates back to the days when human beings spent most of their time in killing animals or fighting with their fellow creatures. It partakes of the nature of impulse or appetite, and is almost as blindly elemental as hunger itself. During centuries of civilisation this hate instinct has been modified and controlled, but under the surface it slumbers yet.

"The yellow Press does not stop with the singling out and over-emphasis of situations of the fear and hate type. Says Professor Thomas:

"It distorts incidents and situations so that they will correspond to the most crude and brutal conditions of consciousness and desire. It perverts facts and manufactures stories purporting to be true, for the sake of producing an emotional shock greater than would follow on the presentation of the exact truth. Following the method of the artist and caricaturist, the experts of the yellow Press produce an essential untruth by isolating and over-emphasising certain features of the original without getting clean away from the copy.'

"Now the yellow journal by its very nature inflames, instead of controlling, the desires of men. 'When a daily paper,' declares Professor Thomas, 'fails to reflect accurately the general facts and experiences of life and thus to serve as a medium of legitimate thought, it is missing the greatest opportunity in the world. And the yellow journal is not only missing this opportunity to serve legitimate thought—it is a positive agent of vice and crime.' More specifically he writes:

"The condition of morality, as well as of mental life, in a community depends on the prevailing copies. A people is profoundly influenced by whatever is persistently brought to its attention. A good illustration of this is the fact that an article in commerce—a food, luxury, a medicine, or a stimulant—can always be sold in immense quantities if it be persistently and largely advertised. In the same way the yellow journal, by an advertisement of crime, vice, and vulgarity, on a scale unexampled in commercial advertising and in a way that amounts to approval and even applause, becomes one of the forces making for immorality. It is not possible to fix a legal responsibility here any more than it is possible to trace definitely the increased sales of a cigar to the bill-boards advertising it; but journalistic advertising gets results, and no less surely when the display is part of the reading matter than when it is in the paid advertising columns."

BOMBAY OLD AND NEW.

Although there are several of the views in "Views of Bombay Old and New" published by the "Times of India," which have been seen in similar publications before, the volume has distinct merit in having revived several old views of which Bombay to-day knows nothing. Two views give the old "Church Gate," one standing alone and the other included in a scene [of the old Bombay Green and of Church-Gate Street when it was far different from what it is to-day. There are several other old memories revived which lend value to the publication.

THE WORK OF T... DECENTRALISATION CO...SSION.

On the conclusion of the lab... of the Royal Commission on decentralization, i... be of interest to place on record some deta... information with regard to its work, writes a co...ndent.

The more attractive figures—the... perhaps less important—shall come first. The... lowing table gives the actual sittings of the Com...ion.

Province.	Sittings held in	No. of days.
Madras	Madras, Godavari	7
Burmah	Rangoon, Mandalay	13
Bengal	Calcutta	6
E. Bengal and Assam	Dacca, Gauhati	12
Central Prov.	Nagpur	7
United Provs.	Benares, Lucknow,	4
Bombay	Bombay, Karachi (Sind)	8
Baluchistan	Quetta	9
N.-W. Frontier Provinces.	Peshawar	1
Punjab	Simla, Lahore	2

In these 71 sittings, the Commission examined over 300 witnesses. The transcript of the shorthand notes of this oral evidence runs to something like 2,200,000 words which would fill,say. 2,200 column

The itinerary of the Commission has included, in addition to the voyage England-Bombay, train journeys in India and Burma aggregating 9,204 miles; sea journeys (Calcutta, Rangoon and Bombay-Karachi) 2,136 miles; river journeys (up the Brahmaputra for Gauhati) 1,040 miles.

These figures are striking enough, but they by no means show the real work done. It is difficult, indeed, to say when this work commenced. A Departmental Committee sat for some time before the constitution of the Commission, and, no doubt this Committee got through an amount of "spade work" which was subsequently of the greatest value to the Commission. But the matter accumulated and presented in the most condensed form by the Committee had all to be digested and assimilated by the members of the Commission. This would be the first work undertaken, and the members were in the throes of it for many days. Mr. Hobhouse, the Chairman, who joined the P. and O. boat at Marselles on the 1st November, 1907, commenced on the following day dictating to a shorthand amanuensis. The few hours' delay involved in transhipping at Aden was taken advantage of by the Chairman for a run ashore and a short conference with the Government officials there.

At Bombay the Commission first met as a completed body. They met daily, nightly. One of the early results of their deliberations was the issue of a public announcement that besides the oral evidence they were prepared to take they would accept the considered expressions of opinions of any properly constituted representative bodies. The outcrop of this has been the contribution to the "literature" of the Commission of many valuable documents, from Chambers of Commerce, Municipal and district associations, trade societies, and bodies representative of many shades of native thought. Again, all this matter had to be digested by each individual commissioner.

The sittings in each city visited were generally on consecutive days, and exceptionally long days they were. Thus in six consecutive sittings in Madras, the Commission actually got through more work than an ordinary House of Commons Committee at home compasses in ten days.

Practically no "evidence in chief" was taken orally. Each witness was required to send in a statement of his evidence; these statements were printed, and upon them the examination by the commissioners proceeded. The result, of course, was an enormous saving of public time, but—it must be said—some injustice to the commissioners themselves. Newspaper critics, having as their only material the reports of scrappy conversations between commissioners and witnesses, have roundly accused the Commission of neglecting broad lines of inquiry and washing time upon petty details. It will be found eventual... these "broad lines" have throughout be... followed, and that the oral evidence ... to apparent detail only because g... sitions of policy can best be tested by d... this point of view, perhaps, the most ... and arduous work of the Commission h... done, not before the public gaze, but in pri... erences between the members in the analysin... similating of the great mass of "evidence i... which so far has not been reported at all.

The bare truth is that it is impossible to criticise the work of the Commission until it is presented in block in the Blue-books containing the complete record of the proceedings. When this record is available, it will be seen what exellent foundation there is for the remark in a recent note in the "Pioneer" that "at any rate no fault is to be found with regard to the industry of the commissioners."—"Pioneer."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Interrupted.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8, p. m. of the 29th April 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in transmission. Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	29	1	25 p. m.	1	5
Suez	29	2	0 p. m.	0	55

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted (23-4-08).

During interruption Cable Cadiz Teneriffe telegrams for Brazil Argentine Paraguay and Uruguay directed by that route will be forwarded via Brest Dakar without alteration of charges (23-4-0).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassorah (29-4-08.)

All Burma wires interrupted (24-4-08).

Two Burma wires right but working imperfect. Deferred traffic liable much delay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

TROUBLES IN EAST AFRICA.

Suspensions in the Legislative Council.

A Nairobi correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes as follows:—

A meeting convened by His Excellency the Governor for Monday, the 23rd March, to discuss the labour question, was one of the largest representative gatherings ever held in Nairobi. The Railway Institute, which was used for the purpose was crowded. His Excellency the Governor, ably supported by a considerable staff of his official members, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Provincial Commissioners from the Coast to the Lakes, the Hon. Commissioner for Native Affairs, the Hon. Mr. H. Currie, Manager of the Uganda Railway, etc., were among the officials present. Among the settlers Lords Delamere and Cardross, Hon. Mr. Baillie, Member of the Legislative Council, and many well known planters and farmers from far and near, had gathered to discuss the question which is of vital importance to all, and the settlement of which meant success or ruin in the country. The Governor addressed the meeting at length, dwelling on the difficulty of inducing the semi-savages of this country who had never been called upon hitherto labour, to realise all at once the necessity for work, and the dignity of labour. He was hopeful of an improvement in the supply in the near future when the wants of the native increased with contact with civilisation. When luxuries became necessities that only money could purchase, the native would naturally resort to labour or work that procured the money to supply these wants. He admitted that the very slow progress in this trend was hampering not only trades and industries which were rapidly springing up in the country, but even Government works. He repudiated the statement often hurled at the present Government, both through the Press and privately, of a want of sympathy with the white settler in the country. He stated emphatically, both he and his officers had done all in their power to assist the settlers whenever able. Several of the settlers addressed the meeting and pointed out ... special instances, where the labour difficulties ... some cases it was shown the need had been felt; ... gone far ... increased ... labour regulations had ... employer causing ... and create difficulties for the coming ... were settled ... ruin, many proofs were forth the Gove... ment ... had no help or sympathy from reasonable ... proposal ... ial and labour board. The ... to the ... ficulty, as ... were put forward as a solution native, ar... so com... as raising the hut tax on the labour th... ugh the ... elling him to work, forcing the a labour ... partmen... chiefs of the different districts— Governm... official, partly of settlers and partly Affairs ... partmen... as distinct from the Native carried o... Ce... etc., and the pass system as proposals ... ...ntral Africa. But to the many ...factory assurance could be ... meeting dispersed. After the ... James Sadler and his staff a ... with Lord Delamere in the chair, ... an able manner pointed out the ... t of the interview with His ... ed on those present the necessity ... their claims be heard, and for an ... ther difficulty. Delay, he said, ... then decided that a deputation ... Governor at his residence at ... a satisfactory and immediate ... he whole party proceeded to ... eaded by Lords Delamere and ... illie, F. Watkins etc. They ... by Captain Sadler, A.-D.-C. to ... could not be seen. ... ormed them that the Governor ... move without an int... ... ey insisted and declined to ... came out, and asked ... ew. Sir James Sadler then ... They stated their wan... ... that was required of him. ... after some discussion ... and proposals again, and ... to meet a deputation o... both sides he promised ... next day, and give them ... six of their number the ... he could not promise to ... decided answer, adding ... as against the protection ... e them their demands ... natives. There were cries ... d safe guarding of the ... make way for a better ... m a few of "Resign, ... meeting was conducted in a ... an," but otherwise the ... and retired to appoint the ... most orderly manner, ... Governor the next day. ... delegates to meet the

The next morning the whol... town was agog with indignation at the news that ... His Excellency had written to the Right Hon. L... rd Delamere, and the Hon. Mr. A. A. Baillie, infor... ming them they were suspended from the Legislati... e Council, and that a cable had been sent Home as... ting for sanction for their removal from office. A n... meeting was at once called with Lord Cardross in ... the chair, and the following resolutions cabled to t... the Secretary of State through His Excellency the G... governor:—"That this general meeting of settl... has heard with amazement and indignation ... the action of the Governor with regard to ... Lord Delamere and the Hon. Mr. Baillie. The ... meeting feels that the indefinite and inconclusive ... character of the Governor's speech at the public mee... ting, in reply to a question of vital urgency, was suffi... cient reason and justification for subsequent gathering ... at Government House. Meeting regrets that the ... Governor repre... sented respectful and orderly gatherin... as disorderly demonstration. Meeting regrets tha... a few indivi... duals stung by unsympathetic attitud... of the speech of the Governor were betrayed into ... taking excla... mations, the Governor taking excep... tion. Meeting in no wise to blame." The cost of t... cable was subscribed on the spot and forwarded ... His Excel... lency for transmission Home. The board ... inquiry into the labour question commenced its sitti... on Thurs... day, and further particulars will appear ... my next. There is a strong rumour current that ... His Excel... lency Sir James Sadler is about to r... sign. But nothing is known officially.

The week kneed policy of the Gov... ernment is again demonstrated by the return of all ... the cattle captured from the rebellious Kisii tribe a... nd impose on them as a fine. It is well known the... effect of such a procedure on a wild and savage peo... ple is to give the impression of weakness or fear, an e... roneous error to make. Time will tell of the good ... or bad effects of the action.

THE IN-COMING MAI...

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," ... which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday wit... h English Mail, brings the following passengers ... the

FROM LONDON.

Allanson, Mr W G	Mitchell, Mr A
Barne, Rev and Mrs G	Plimmer, Mr and Mrs
Copeland, Dr (Miss)	and infants
Garve, Mr S W	Spiller, Capt D D L
Higginson, D S O, Major C L	Turney-Major and Mrs
Macdonald, Mr A R	Wilson, Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Black, Mr J R	Moss, Mr Arthur
Birdood, Major and Mrs G C	Orr, Mr A S
Connor, Lt A D	Price, Mr J
Copleston, Mr W C	Sandya, Major C S
Bardley Wilmot, Mr and Mrs	Smith, Major E Osborne
Lindesay, Capt G W G	Thurston, Capt L V
Lucas, Capt T C	West, Mr C H

FOR KARACHI.

Calciato, Count Cesare	Koneza, Mr M
Shaw, Miss C B	

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensthese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fr... to the breath. It removes all unpleasant od... from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. ... Floriline" being composed i... herbs is delicious to the ... discove... Wilcox.

STILL LIFE.

Though I live with this London, and may not leave her, I cannot love her, writes William Nicholson. Surely this city is peopled by folk of little sense. I picture, sometimes, nay, always, a great black form where the mites are black against the mass they creep in. Is there not wide country where men can be poor and clean and happy?

And now I tear at my chains, for the coroner has packed me in this jury with neighbours as unwilling as myself to learn the truth of their surroundings.

Verily, we have to sift the very dregs of Death. The blue command note—hard to believe—tells us we must inquire into the death of eleven persons! My first idea is that some burning factory, or the like, is to account for this holocaust, but I am soon to learn that it is but Fete going her round—collecting her tithes through her willing duns—starvation, suicide, drink—and the rest.

A jealous fog conceals the useless wintry day—my birthday—as I make my way with difficulty through the dim graveyard cleared for play, the tombstones—Death's Dominoes—wedged sacrilegiously in foolish patterns around a dull memorial. I give in my paper, and am told by the policeman that "my friends" are inside in the small building—half Sundayschool, half law court. I find my fellow-jurymen and take my seat feeling curiously out of place, for I have dressed expensively—to spite, as it were, the grim occasion. Now we must rise to greet the coroner, and I console myself with the thought that it is Justice: I salute, not her unworthy instrument. A few words from the "instrument"—I have not answered a roll-call since my schooldays, and feel the oppression of the law that makes me speak against my wish. We are sent into the fog again, and traverse a tidy yard. An unlovely jest from a juror as we stand waiting make me shrink nearer to the wall. I feel the need of protection from the workings of his ugly mind.

A plate glass window rattles at my back. I turn—the blind has gone, and, as in a shop-window, I see the dead. It is as if a graveyard yawned. For a moment I feel that Justice can be satisfied by a glance; another moment, and I decide I shall look—look well and carefully. Why should I fear to see Death? It is not the first time! Years past I saw my father lying dead, I saw—by mistake, oddly enough—the bodies in the Morgue—but here ... busy indeed.

Heaven! How small ... babies! How disquietlittle and how innocent the ... windows—white frills ing is the trim dressing of the ... ale faces so —white rosettes—the triple row of ... ands of piteously unable to resist the expert ... their decorators. I tell myself I should note that big-boned man with the discoloured eye, and next him on his right the old man carved in ivory, his grey hair strangely darker than his face. A voice informs me that he hanged himself and my eyes search the scar. One corpse there is—a young good-looking man with fair moustache—which gives me an unpleasant thrill, for my trained sense of proportion forbids me to believe that so large a head can crown so short a body. Possibly! Oh! horror—the figure is not there and the frilled "something" is merely a sop to the sensibilities of weak jurymen. We file to the stuffy room once more and mutually select our oldest "grey head" to represent us as our foreman. The coroner outlines the first case—a child, ill-nourished and insured, found dead by its aunt on a Sunday morning. The mother gives her evidence dry-eyed sitting another child at her breast. Her face inhuman, battered and ill-drawn, is topped by plume on plume of shining black. She answers awkwardly. Her husband she says is a book-collector. For so sane a man I think his wife an odd choice. The doctor gives his evidence—concisely, and with no expenditure of emotion, and the coroner ticks off the organs of the baby on the printed list before him. We are instructed and bring in "Natural" causes."

I think a warning might save the other child, but we pass to the second case. The habits of my coroner interest me. His ways, born of experience, his habits of voice which I feel sure cannot change even in his home. I admire his unwearied attention to detail, and wonder if I might not myself conduct one case quite well, even brilliantly. But eleven—and all the year round; what pay could compensate for such a life?

Second case, third case, fourth case, following case, always sordid, ever tinteresting. A man has fallen, and died. A woman has rung a bell, and died. So slow Times goes, I believe he, too, has died suddenly. The jury murmur, and we are freed, rather grudgingly, for a thirty-minutes' lunch, with ten pounds to pay as imposition for delay. Punctual to the second, we are together again. In case five and six cold pudding has preceded death, and a smile goes round the jury. Our coroner reads us the outlines of the seventh. A man has died in a lunacy ward. The case can proceed, says the coroner, but the wife cannot appear, as she was confined the night she saw her husband dead in the ward. She has complained of his ill-treatment by the attendants, and we are to judge if the black eye and other bruises have helped Death in his work. She has apparently bribed the occupant of the next bed with an orange to give his opinion on the discoloured eye, and he said (I hear the gentle voice of the coroner), "They" have done that; they struck him and jumped on his stomach!" My thoughts take flight, and I am forced to visualise the child of such parents.

Eighth case: a bad rider has been thrown, his head striking the curb.

Ninth: a pensioner has been cut down from his bed-post. The deceased had his last quarter's money stolen and never recovered the shock, and kneeling down, he had hanged himself. The constable hands up the new cord, and to my mind it fits that pale old man with the white hair.

Case ten: a neat dressmaker in the box. She says that the dead woman—the lodger—was "hard to be kind to—she would accept no kindness." Although food was found in the room, death, the doctor tells us, is the result of starvation. We bring in once again the inevitable verdict.

Case eleven is called, and a line of Jews and Jewesses file from the waiting-room. They are all related, and all exactly alike—the same crisp hair the same profile. The son, a sea-cook, gives his views. So do the mother and the daughter—the views. So do the mother and the daughter—the same views. "Father called for his coffee to be taken to him the street where he could breathe, and he fell down and the cup was broken." Doctor's evidence and verdict—and the end. How gladly and how quickly we sign the papers. The fat constable murmurs a legal rite with the intonation and speed of a child repeating the nonsene rhyme of a round game, and hands two shillings to those who wish it. At last we are free! But now all desire for haste has left me. The West has closed its mammoth stores, and I fancy I detect the surrounding aura of fried fish and gaudy drink shops. As I walk I think I may just as well spend my shillings on pink tulips for the feast to-night.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists. Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

RIP V... A Story of ... ned Sh...

A story of the greatest interest is told by the "Daily Telegraph" concerning the reappearance of the long-lost H. M. S. "Investigator."

"In the autumn of 1851 her Majesty's ship "Investigator" was frozen in the ice in 'The Bay of God's Mercy,' in the Far North, while endeavouring to find traces of Sir John Franklin and his courageous companions," says the "Telegraph." "Now all the memories of those anxious, heroic times have been once more revived by the report that whaler have found the abandoned ship, and hope it may be possible to free her from the ice-grip after the lapse of fifty-six years. Our New York correspondent has suggested that the old man-of-war may even be sufficiently sound to be navigated across the Atlantic to her old home country.

"Packed away in the frozen North, she has been practically in a refrigerator, maintaining her youth and the stout heart of her venerable timbers, while in less frigid zones the world has been getting older and older; sails have been superseded by steam; wood has been replaced by steel, the old salt of Captain Marryat's novels has had to make way for the modern sailor-mechanic. In the lore of the sea everything has changed since her Majesty's ship "Investigator" began her long rest in the ice. If she is really rescued, she will be the Rip Van Winkle of the world's fleets. She will need to be refitted, of course, at some Canadian or other British port on the other side of the Atlantic, and then, under sail, with the White Ensign and the Union Jack battling with the breeze, she should make her furrow once more across the water to her long-lost home.

"I see the dead. It is as if a graveyard yawned. For a moment I feel that Justice can be satisfied by a glance; another moment, and I decide I shall look—look well and carefully. Why should I fear to see Death? It is not the first time! Years past I saw my father lying dead, I saw—by mistake, oddly enough—the bodies in the Morgue—but here ... busy indeed.

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"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3¾*d.* to 1*s.* 4 23/32*d.* The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

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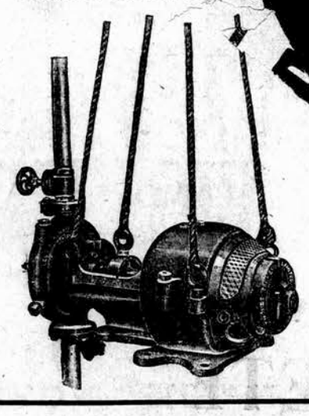

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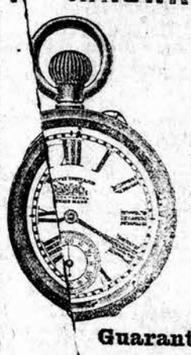

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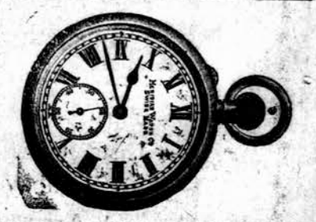

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